

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 89.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO 2121.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## ON BARK HESPER "INTER-ISLAND" CHANGES

The Latest Voyage of Notorious  
Vessel Was a Perilous One.

A REMARKABLE DELIVERANCE

Craft All but Swamped in a Hurri-  
cane—Sailing with the Lee Rail  
Two Feet Under Water.

The old bark Hesper is very well known in this port, calling quite often. She became notorious several years ago on account of the murder of the mate aboard ship and the subsequent mutiny of the crew. Since then she has often been referred to as a haunted vessel and she has been shunned by sailors. The Hesper's last trip was one of the most eventful of her many interesting and thrilling voyages. A wonderfully well-written account of the perilous traveling is sent by Mrs. Sodengren, wife of the captain. She says, in accounting to a friend:

"KIOCHAU, China.—You must begin to think I have forgotten you, but such is not the case, and when you know the cause of delay you will surely excuse me. The trip to China has not been what it ought to have been. We left Puget Sound with fine weather, which followed us until we reached the vicinity of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, where we encountered a most severe hurricane, and, unfortunately for us, one of the chain lashings, which secures the deckload, gave way, thereby enabling the lumber to shift and bring the vessel on her beam ends, straining the main rail and waterway on that side so much as to allow the water to rush in, and in twelve hours she was full. We knew nothing of this occurrence until she was overflowing, and the cabin began to fill as well. The night of the storm I was up until morning with the cabin boy, bailing the water out of the bathroom, which I supposed came through the windows, as the force of the water broke some of the glasses. The next morning I found it utterly impossible to get it out, and began to see the drawers pushed out from their places. It was then I knew something had happened to us."

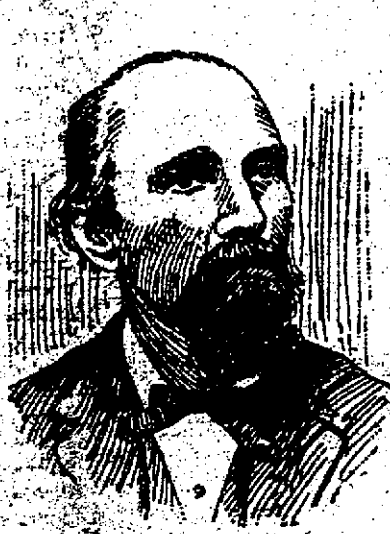
"I gathered together the few things within reach of me, and had to be carried on deck, as the things were washing about everywhere. My husband had presence of mind enough to have as much provisions as could be carried out, and fifteen bags of flour and meal; otherwise I do not know what we should have done for food, for we were hundreds of miles from any land. The first night we slept in a sail; the next, had a tent over our heads, but just high enough to crawl under. What a blessing that deckload was to us! Any other cargo would have sunk us before we knew anything. After our sleeping places were arranged, the captain concluded to try the ship and see if she would steer, as that was our only salvation; if that was unsuccessful, then we would have to take to the boat, which was rather small for us all, and to carry provisions as well. The stern ports were under water, also the rudder, and the mainyard, the captain says, was four feet under water during the gale. To our utter astonishment, she went along nicely with but little sail. Her lee rail, mind you, was two feet and sometimes more below the water; and good old Hesper, with her hold full, four feet on deck, and all besides she had to drag through the water, made for two days, with a nice breeze, the long run of 100 miles a day. Wonderful, wasn't it? How happy we were to see ourselves going in the direction of land. Better accommodations were then made, and the cook made a fire in a coal oil can and managed to give us some hot coffee. What a treat after living on cold food for several days! You would be surprised to see how well I stood it, but it was merely force of will that held me together. I never had to work as hard as I did them for thirty-one days, trying to get the things dry and wash the salt water out of them."

"We really saved more than I thought we had; but having no dry place to put anything, it was useless to spend so much time over them. Nearly all my most valuable books of views and photos, wearing apparel, etc., were ruined. I felt so badly when I saw so many of my souvenirs lost. Still, what was this loss compared to our lives? Such a mess you never behold as was seen in our little cabin; barrels of beef, pork, coal oil, paints, and numerous other things formed an entire heap in our bedroom, having knocked partitions and doors away in order to enter there. Not a vestige of furniture or bedding was left; if anything was picked up it was useless. On calm days some of the men with an officer would go down and pick up all the loose articles to prevent further damage to the cabin, also the putrid meat. Such a stench! Oh, how sickening! And were it not for the fresh air about us we would have been sick. All the paint, brass, etc., about the deck looked as though it had a coat of stove polish, so you may have some idea of the poisonous gases about us."

"Within 400 miles of our port we sighted an American transport steamer bound for Nagasaki, Japan, from Manila. She came to our assistance and



JOHN ENA.  
(Stated for the Presidency.)



CAPT. W. B. GODFREY.  
(Retiring President.)

### INTER ISLAND CHANGES.

Capt. Godfrey to Retire from Presi-  
dency—John Ena Succeeds

"Yes," said a heavy stockholder of the corporation last evening. "It is a fact this time that there are to be important changes in the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company organization. Rumors to this effect have become current from time to time during the past five years, but it has invariably been the case that the reports were without foundation in fact. They were simply gossip originating at one time up town, at another time on the water front and once in awhile coming from the other islands or from the coast, where Hawaiian business affairs are being discussed more and more all the time. On this occasion Capt. W. B. Godfrey has decided finally to retire from the presidency. This of course means a reorganization. There will be a meeting of the directors about the middle of this month, or perhaps a little later. Then the new list will be announced. The changes will not be such as to make any difference in the business policy of the company, its conduct of its own affairs or its attitude towards patrons or others in the same trade."

It is rather understood that Mr. John Ena, now the vice-president of the company, will be promoted to the headship of the enterprising and prosperous concern. It is further believed that the two important posts under the president will be filled by Mr. Jas. H. McLean and Mr. Norman Gedde, who are now prominent in the company and who have been in the service for years. All this is tentative pending word from a couple of directors or heavy stockholders now either on the coast or on islands other than Oahu.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company is capitalized at half a million dollars and the single hundred dollar shares are quoted usually or regularly at about sixty-five dollars above par. The stock is not very widely distributed, consequently the dealing in it is not frequent. The company is one of

furnished us with sugar, pork, beef and coal oil. Candles were all we had for lights, and we used very few of those to see ourselves to bed. I say bed! Such a thing we hadn't—bare boards were our substitute; and oh, how my poor bones ached for something softer. The captain of the transport wanted my husband to abandon the ship and insisted on taking me with them to San Francisco, to which place they were going after leaving Nagasaki. They were so very kind to us and I gave him the names of friends at home whom he said he would call upon. Had we encountered another storm nothing would have saved us, so I ran great risks; but I thought if the Lord had watched and carried us through safely so far, why should He forsake us so near our destination; therefore I chanced it with the rest. The sailors and officers, I believe, would have preferred the boat, as they saw too much work on hand for them. Word was sent from Nagasaki to this place of our condition, and no one expected to see us arrive.

"However, one fine day we sailed in to Kiochau and surprised them all. The Deutschland, Prince Henry commandant, Emperor William's brother, sent him flag lieutenant on board immediately as if we needed assistance, and asked if we would receive the Prince, who would like to come on board also. He, with all his officers, came, and we found him to be a thorough gentleman and so pleasant to speak to. He offered to render us any assistance required and to furnish us with tents to live in on shore, as there were no rooms to be had anywhere. Finally some lady took compassion on me and gave me her little boy's room for a few days. We both intended to reside ashore if rooms could be had. The commander of the German cruiser

two concerns having practically all the steamers in the common carrier trade of the group. The Inter-Island and Wilder companies have always worked harmoniously. The Inter-Island has a fine fleet of staunch wooden vessels, including a number of excellent passenger boats. The company is a heavy owner, pays dividends promptly and at a handsome rate, and always has a fat surplus in the treasury. One of the big men in the concern is Captain Campbell, the port captain. The Inter-Island has in its employ the only native Hawaiian in command of a steamer in these waters. This gentleman is Captain Simerson, of the Kona packet Mauna Loa. The company has an extensive repair and construction plant on the waterfront.

Captain Wm. B. Godfrey, who has become a wealthy man, has been at the head of the Inter-Island company for many years, and his administration of affairs has been marked by evidences of corporate growth and success. He has been successful in his holdings in this concern, his property including shares in a number of sailing vessels. Captain Godfrey is a mariner of the first rank and a business man of fine abilities. Personally he is well liked by the public at large and held in the highest esteem by employees. He has a beautiful residence in Nuuanu valley here and a charming family. When relieved from the cares and responsibilities of his present position he may do considerable traveling abroad.

Mr. John Ena, who, in all human probability, will be advanced to the presidency of the company, is fully as much entitled to the pre-eminence as Captain Godfrey is to the rest in view. As vice president of the company, Mr. Ena has at times been for months at the helm, and on all occasions his advice and direction have been considered invaluable. Several months ago Mr. Ena contemplated removing his residence to Old Mexico. He went over to the Mainland and thence to the country of President Diaz, but, returning to Hawaii, has evidently thought better of his half-formed purpose of leaving the islands.

sent me a basket of delicious wines, among them a large bottle of champagne, to be opened immediately in honor of our safe arrival. All the officers complimented my husband on the manner in which he brought the ship into port. They said not one out of a hundred would have chanced such a thing."

### HIRAM BINGHAM'S COMEDY.

BERKELEY, Oct. 18.—The committee in charge of the student show to be given in San Francisco on Thanksgiving after the big intercollegiate game, has chosen Hiram Bingham's farce in the curtain-raiser competition. In all, eight undergraduate playwrights contested for first place.

Bingham is an honor graduate of Yale, at present taking post graduate work at the State University. He is the son of Rev. Hiram Bingham, 2d, of Honolulu, and grandson of Rev. Hiram Bingham, 1st, one of the pioneer missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. Young Mr. Hiram has a taste for chemistry, but is now studying astronomy. He is musical, sings well, and is especially bright in conversation. For some months at Honolulu he was in charge of Palama Chapel, one of the institutional departments of Central Union Church.

The Mohawk is the name now of the old O. & O. S. S. McKie and she is a freight steamer on the Atlantic for the Atlantic Transport Company.

## BY MR. A. HERBERT BOER IS BEATEN

Veteran Agriculturalist Makes a  
Pointed Report.

VIEWS ON LAND HOLDINGS

Freight Rates of the Common Car-  
riers—Leased Tracts—Destruc-  
tion of Forests.

To the Bureau of Agriculture and For-  
estry:

In accordance with your request to examine into and report upon the condition of the Government forest land, water courses and springs, I submit the following report:

I have for the past ten years called the attention of this Forestry Bureau, and of our Government, to how our once beautiful native forests are destroyed by cattle and horses.—[Herbert's Cry in the Wilderness.—Editor Advertiser.]

Thousands of acres of forest have been destroyed, hundreds of thousands of forest trees dead and dying. This is particularly noticeable on Government land under long and short leases. Something should be done at once to stop the destruction, by fencing in the forest and removing the worthless cattle and horses. Your attention is called to Chapter XXX, Section 4, on Forestry Law.

In tours of inspection I notice with regret how the holders of small areas, say from five to fifty acres, are decreasing, and are being absorbed by the sugar promoters and land speculators. The decrease of small areas is particularly noticeable among the native kulianas on Oahu and within the environment of Honolulu, which have passed into other hands. This is a stubborn, undeniable fact. We find the small native homesteads deserted, the young and middle-aged people have come to our sea ports, only the aged and some children remaining.

This bureau should be the most important department under our Government; even the paramount Board of Health should be subordinate. In Washington, D. C., when a hospital or a site for a schoolhouse is desired the Agricultural Department makes the selection for a location.

The three most progressive nations in agriculture in the world—the Germans and the Americans, and following them the English—have their Agricultural Bureau their leading department.

The Wahiawa, Oahu and American Homestead Associations were organized a year ago under our homestead laws, and settled on barren, unimproved land sixteen miles from Pearl City and ten from Wahiawa. In one year these sturdy farmers have done much with very, very limited capital but determined to make for themselves and family a permanent home in our genial climate. Mr. Kellogg, one of the twelve settlers, said a few days ago that he had cleared \$200 from one acre of land in watermelons, tomatoes and small vegetables. Also that he saved \$19 in freight by hauling one load of produce from his place to Honolulu and a return load of lumber in place of having it sent by rail.

A number of complaints come to this Bureau from small producers of all the islands, complaining of the extortionate charges of our transportation companies; our two large island steamship companies in particular. We claim that our island steamship and railroad companies are not justified in taking the position that their business is to extract as much as possible out of the producer, in order to show a credit balance.

We have on the island of Oahu alone over 20,000 acres of Government land on which the lease expires in less than two years. This land fronts on the ocean, has Government road, railroad and telephone line running through it. Hundreds of American and European farmers could settle on this land—such men as we have at Wahiawa. There can be no injustice in having this land divided into small holdings, as the present lessees have had the land for the past fifty years for less than 6 cents per acre per annum. But settlers on such land must co-operate. Co-operation is the German farmers' stronghold. It is of various kinds. There are co-operative credit banks, co-operative steam plows, drainage and irrigation. Co-operation is the key to success, and has started and saved many poor farmers.

Looking over the whole field of Hawaii's marvelous and varied industries, I feel an unshaken faith in the future prospects of our horticultural industry. In the next report I will call your attention to the silk, rubber and other important industries.

It is of importance to this island that the truth should be told regarding the actual conditions here, and the opportunities for a white immigration. A large number of Japanese are coming to these islands, mostly as contract laborers, for the nominal purpose of salaried on the plantations in the sugar industry, but who subsequently find their way to the towns of our sea ports and enter into serious competition with the American and European artisans and small tradespeople. This is clearly undesirable; the Japanese, unlike the Chinese and Portuguese, are not agriculturally inclined.

A. HERBERT.

Victory of British Arms in Trans-  
vaal War.

HONORS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING

Invaders Advance Against Sharp-  
nel and Sharpshooters—Fearful  
Losses on Both Sides.

### THE LOSSES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An amended list of the British casualties at the battle of Elands Laagte places the number of officers killed at five and the wounded thirty, and the number of non-commissioned officers and men killed at thirty-seven and wounded at 176, the total number of casualties being 247. Ten men are missing. The following list of casualties among the Boers in the battle at Elands Laagte is given:

GENERAL VILJOEN, killed.  
GENERAL KOCK, wounded and captured; since died.  
GENERAL KOCK'S SON, killed.  
COLONEL SCHIEL (German officer commanding the army), wounded and a prisoner.  
COMMANDER PRETORIUS, wounded; prisoner.  
Several Boer standards captured.  
British killed include:  
LIEUTENANT HANKA.  
COLONEL SCOTT-CHISHOLM.  
MAJOR DENNE.  
LIEUTENANT FANTMOSE.  
LIEUTENANT MURRAY.  
LIEUTENANT BRADBURY.  
Thirty-one officers wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following from Ladysmith, dated, Sunday, at 2:10 p.m. The Boers, reported to be 3500 strong and under the command of Commandant-General Joubert and President Kruger in person, are again today attacking Glencoe. General Buller, commanding our troops, has moved his camp back into a better defensive position.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Sunday night: "A large force under Commandant-General Joubert and Commander Vogan opened fire on Dundee yesterday. The firing was continued today. The result is not known here."

The Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, made a statement in the House of Commons today, saying:

"Lord Wolseley sums up the position in Natal early this morning as follows: 'In the battle of Elands Laagte, October 21, two guns were captured from the Boers, who lost heavily. 'A large column of the enemy appeared advancing from the northwest on General Yule, who consequently had fallen back from Dundee and was concentrating at Glencoe junction. In this operation we gathered in the wounded and medical attendants left at Dundee.'"

"General White was in position at Ladysmith and is being re-enforced from Pietermaritzburg."

"The enemy appears to be in large numerical superiority."

The War Office received the following dispatch from General George Stewart White, commander in Natal, dated at Ladysmith Camp, 4:45 p.m. today: "General Yule telegraphed me yesterday evening that the wounded at Dundee were doing well." This greatly relieves the anxiety regarding Glencoe, as the British there had evidently not been attacked up to last evening.

A dispatch from Ladysmith, Natal, dated 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, has just been received. It is a literal repetition of Cape Town-Glencoe advices of yesterday, and it is regarded as somewhat ominous that nothing has been received respecting the result, especially when viewed in the light of Lord Wolseley's statement that General Yule's force felt it necessary to retire from Dundee to Glencoe junction. General Yule evidently is in a tight corner, as he now has or had to face the main Boer army under General Joubert. General Sir George Stewart White, the British commander-in-chief in Natal, will undoubtedly detach part of the force which was victorious at Elands Laagte to his assistance. Such a detachment, however, will leave Ladysmith poorly protected against the threatened attack from the west, as General Hunter on Saturday wired that the departure of the force to Elands Laagte left him with only a

(Continued on Page 2.)



**-AGENTS FOR-**  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Wai'alea Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis  
Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, ..... NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

## THE BOER WAR

The latest reports from the war field in South Africa indicate clearly that the Boers intend to confine the fighting to Natal, and keep the Transvaal in reserve. Their main hope of success is in occupying a strong position in Natal, and in stopping the British from advancing beyond that territory. They would naturally hasten to make this move before the large reinforcements of troops arrive.

The news regarding the interference of the European Powers with the British possessions in the Orient are of the kind that have appeared in the newspapers for the last twenty years. It is now generally conceded that the British navy is able to take care of the combined navies of at least three of the European Powers. Besides no European nation has any desire to break up her commerce with the world by war with Great Britain. If it did, it would simply play into the hands of the neutral powers who would cordially thank her for the trade she threw away. In the meantime, the journals will indulge in excited and belligerent news.

## TRAVELING HOUSES.

The contagious disease known as the "Moving Spirit of the Age" has at last attacked the houses in Honolulu. For several weeks past, a number of them have exhibited feverish symptoms of the disease, and have moved off from their foundations, and accepted new situations. A few days ago a small house took a moonlight walk through a part of Liliha street. Several weeks ago another respectable house got astray and moved up Juod hill on Nuuanu street and several persons passing up the road late in the evening found this architectural tramp peacefully slumbering in the middle of the road, while, so far as appearances went, the policeman was also peacefully slumbering inside of it.

In one of the old colonial songs the skipper of a New England coaster relates his singular experience in running into a Methodist meeting house in the open sea. A fresher in the Connecticut river rose to unusual heights, and had lifted a Methodist meeting house from its foundations and carried it down to Long Island sound, while the tides were sweeping it out into the Atlantic beyond Montauk point. It was this sacred edifice, sea-sick and deserted, with its steeple "dowed" every few minutes in the waves, that struck terror during the night into the soul of this demoralized skipper. For, in the song, he describes all of the terrible sights of his many voyages, but the remaining into a Methodist meeting house upon the ocean, while he was running with a free sheet, was the most thrilling of all.

In the Waikiki district the moving disease has been virulent. One of the largest of the residences, near Kaplan park, during the absence of the owner, moved away some distance and took up a new position on the beach. The distracted owner only found it, through an advertisement in the "Lost" column of the Advertiser. This incident, it may be parenthetically stated, shows the value of advertising in this journal. Several other houses, in this district, have also walked off, and the occupants of the quietest and most tranquil mansions retire at night in fear lest they wake up elsewhere. The recent erection of several large houses in the district tends to create social discord, and annexation, besides, has fed the microbes of this disease of the moving spirit. The Board of Health and the police will do their duty.

## THE CHURCH VS. THE Y. M. C. A.

Ian MacLaren in the Ladies Home Journal, opens an article in these words:

"As I write, the appeal of a Young Men's Christian Association to its members lies on the table before me and I copy it verbatim

"Do Not Forget  
"The next Social  
"The next Candy-pull  
"The next Entertainment  
"The next Song Service  
"The next Gospel Meeting  
"The next Meeting of the Debating Club  
"The next Chicken-pie Dinner  
"The next date when you ought to make the secretary happy with your cash."

"This remarkable list of operations, combining evangelistic zeal, creature comforts and business shrewdness, requires no commentary. The items give us a convincing illustration of an up-to-date religious institution—a veritable hodge-podge of a Y. M. C. A."

It is within the church itself that arise the most depressing and pessimistic commentaries on its present and future condition. When Ian MacLaren

says in this article that "the centre of thought has in fact shifted from eternity to time, from the worship of God to the service of men," he substantially condemns the Church itself. For the Church, like other institutions, must be tested by its success. If its theological engines cannot pull its trains of cars, loaded with faithful adherents up the rising grades of morality and religion; if it gets stalled, and the passengers get under the seats when the evil one, like an unscrupulous Road Agent, holds up the train, and insists on taking off all the moral coin they have on their persons, it is clear enough that something is the matter with the make up of the train, or the track is mislaid, or the engineers are out of date men, who should go back to "huckleberry trains."

The Y. M. C. A. treats men as they are. It takes into account the variety of temperaments, weaknesses, vacillations, hopes and fears, and deals with man as a composite nature, and not as an abstraction. The Church has regarded men as "totally depraved," and the instinct to engage in a candy-pull, or hunger after a chicken-pie dinner, as the clearest evidences of a hopeless worldliness. The Y. M. C. A. sees in man a wonderful living temple, full of marvellous machinery, and that in order to make it run without friction, chicken-pie and candy-pulls serve as lubricating oils, and even some dancing grease removes spiritual friction. The Church has for so many centuries taken such a lurid view of man's environment beyond the grave, that it was shocking beyond endurance to hear one who might not be among the elect, boldly manifest in public an interest in the sensual enjoyment of eating a chicken-pie.

The Y. M. C. A. is cautiously burning its bridges as it moves out into the unexplored wilderness of human nature. Gen. Washington was bled to death, it was said by one of his attendants, when the old fashioned doctor took a quart of blood out of him, when he had a cold. The Y. M. C. A. finding that the old fashioned doctors (of Divinity) have drawn off the vitality of man's best nature by spiritual bleedings, are now making some serious and successful efforts to get that good spiritual blood back into his system. And in doing so they have the warmest sympathy, even if it is suppressed, of the thinking spiritual leaders of the churches.

## GRATITUDE TO ALL

Secretary Root said in his speech at the reception of the President in Chicago: "It rests with you, through the Senators and Representatives in Congress whom you shall elect, to determine whether the lesson of this later war shall be learned and the great army organization of America shall be put in the front of American progress; but in the meantime let me say to you that within the limits of that great army machinery there are today in the city of Washington and in every department and every army, scores, hundreds, thousands or men doing faithful, devoted and able service in the cause of their country and of their country's army, of whom any people upon the face of this earth might well be proud. (Applause.)

"When the history of these years comes to be written with cold and unimpassioned pencil, many a man whose hair has been streaked with gray through the strenuous labors of these days in the staff or the army will be written high in the list of those entitled to his country's gratitude."

There is, after all, something crude, unjust and unphilosophical in covering the military leaders with the leis of glory, in raising them up on lofty pedestals for the world to look at, while the "wheel-horses," the men and women industrious, capable, and patriotic, who have done the work, without which no general or admiral can win success, are unknown, and are left to the simple rewards of their own consciences. When the great majority of the men who engaged in the Spanish war did their duty sincerely and well, and so many were capable of being great generals and admirals, there seems to be a failure in the methods of making rewards, which is really unjust, or at least unportune. For as it was said by Bacon "there is an honor, likewise, which may be ranked among the greater, which happeneth rarely, that is of each as sacrifice themselves to death or danger for the good of their country. Shall all of those who stood for sacrifice go uncrowned, while he who could do no more and did no more, than they reaps all of the applause? It is a curious circumstance that in the scriptures there is no mention of the great captains of Israel who captured cities and slew multitudes. The Master made no suggestion that their deeds be preserved in brass and marble, for the example of youth.

The Secretary believes that the names of those who have done their duty will be "written high in the list of those entitled to their country's gratitude." Let him look over the neglected graves of the Revolutionary heroes, and tell us when the "writing" will begin.

## THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

President McKinley has again been feeling the pulse of the people, and he is gratified to find that his policy towards the Philippines is cordially approved of by a large number of the people. While he is not sure that a substantial majority approve of his policy, he feels that in the end it will be sustained. As a sensible man, he does not attack the motives of those who oppose him. He knows that their opinions have as much legal force under the Constitution, as his own have, and that they have just as much right to oppose Expansion as he has to favor it. Their, apparently, narrow and unstatesmanlike views may encourage Aguinaldo and cost much treasure and blood, but the situation is one, resulting from the nature of democratic government. Our own national history illustrates this point. The Whig party, which was the political ancestor of the present Republican party, strenuously opposed the war with Mexico. It opposed the acquisition of Texas, and the purchase of California. The Mexicans regarded the Whigs as their allies, and trusted to their influence to prevent or end war. Only when Scott's troops mounted the heights of Cerro Gordo did they discover that the power of the majority in a democracy was a despotism, in effect, and that it could make wars with energy and skill. All that is said now by the Republican party in rebuking the Anti-Imperialists was said fifty-five years ago by the Democrats in denouncing the anti-expansion men of the Whig party, who shortly after became the bone and sinew of the Free Soil and Republican parties.

The President returns from his trip through the Western States, convinced that his policy of subduing the insurrection in Luzon will be sustained. But the method of dealing with all of the recently annexed territory, he will leave to Congress to provide for, as the Constitution so requires it.

It is said in Washington that the President has now become more positive in his views, and favors the permanent retention of the Philippines. If the United States proposes to establish and maintain good government in those islands, the sooner the impracticable theory of allowing them self rule in any national sense is abandoned, the better it will be. Those people must be ruled as the Mexicans are now ruled by Diaz. Only a hundred years of schooling, social and political, will fit them for national self-government, and the United States will save time and annoyance by accepting the situation, and discharging its responsibilities towards mankind.

Moreover, the United States after making many blunders in governing the Philippines, will in the end, establish directly before the faces of the Asiatics, an object lesson in the maintenance of law and order, as the British have done in Hongkong. This object lesson at the very doors of the Orient where five hundred million people live, will be the second and grandest contribution of America to the cause of the world's civilization: its first contribution is in its own example.

## A VALUABLE BOOK

One of the most remarkable books of the year is "Field, Workshop and Factories" by Prince Kropotkin, whose marvelous and accurate knowledge make him one of the leading thinkers of the world. The book should not only be read by every intelligent person, but its contents should be substantially taught in the public schools. The collection of facts which it contains shows the widest reading and investigation.

The object of the book is to show the capacity of the soil for production, the relation of the factory to the farm, the value of science to the masses of mankind, and the grand and hopeful future for all men, when brought under proper conditions of living.

Kropotkin asserts that in the development of the industries and of manufacturing, brains and inventive genius cannot be confined to one country, and that whole world will get the advantage of their best work. China and Japan, today, can purchase in America and Europe the most perfect cotton machinery that is constructed in Europe or America. With this machinery they can supply themselves with cotton goods, and sell the surplus in other markets. The commercial nations not only sell goods to the non-manufacturing races, but are willing to sell the best machines for making these goods.

But it is mainly with reference to the possible developments in agriculture that he shows the future course of mankind in improving their conditions. He cites the facts regarding the production of the soil, and claims that when the science of agriculture is properly understood, and general industrial work combined with it, the social conditions of the poor will be entirely changed. He cites the history of the Isle of Jersey, which has a soil of decomposed granite, without any organic matter in it, a soil so barren that in 1815 the inhabitants imported their food. The climate is cold, and fogs prevail. But through a proper

organization of labor, it has become one of the most productive spots on the earth. The fertility of the soil has been artificially made with seaweed and imported manures. It now supports a population of two inhabitants to an acre. The capacity to do so, is the result of scientific work. Its intelligent inhabitants have even imported human bones from the battle field of Plevna, and an increased production of vegetables has been obtained from fertilizers made from the mummified cats of Egypt. The enormous quantity of ten and twelve tons of potatoes per acre are obtained from these enriched lands, where only five tons are obtained elsewhere under ordinary cultivation. While the average yield of potatoes, per acre, in the Northern States is not over fifty bushels, there have been raised, by intensive farming, over twelve hundred bushels to the acre in several States. Kropotkin refers to the average yield of corn in the States, which is about twelve bushels to the acre, while under intensive farming the yield has risen to one hundred bushels. On the irrigated fields of the Vosges, the Vauluse, etc., in France, six tons of hay per acre are obtained, while the average farm produces only two tons. Kropotkin claims that with scientific farming, the yield of produce should be three times what it now is, and even more.

He believes that the factory and the workshop should not be confined to the cities or towns, but should be placed among the agriculturists who can cultivate gardens, and at the same time, labor in the factories. This plan would prevent the unwholesome life of the towns, and enable the laboring classes to own small tracts of land, cultivate gardens, and at the same time, labor in the factories.

Kropotkin furnishes data to show that "in an industrially developed country, a couple of months' work by a laborer, or even much less than that, would be sufficient to produce for a family, a rich and varied supply of vegetable and animal food." When the humblest laborer has been instructed in the science of agriculture, he will be able to feed his family with two months' labor, instead of six months, and during the rest of the year, he will earn money for clothing and luxuries. By bringing the workshop and the factory to the gates of the fields and the gardens, the social regeneration approaches Utopia. Kropotkin does not dream out his facts, but with singularly accurate investigation, cites only facts which are beyond dispute, and prove the possibilities of the future.

He also draws another conclusion, which is that the competition between labor and capital will disappear. "The rational outcome will be a society in which men, with the work of their own hands and intelligence, and by the aid of machinery already invented, and to be invented, should themselves create all imaginable riches."

In this interesting book there is no vague, wild talk about the coming millennium, but this keen witted man points to the marvelous successes of intelligent men in dealing with the soil, and with the industries, and shows to us, that with a proper combination of these pursuits, the misery that pervades the earth, and the unnatural inequalities of the social condition will be removed.

## PAYING THE CUBAN DEBT.

The United States positively refused to pay the debt of Cuba amounting to over \$400,000,000 for the payment of which Spain had pledged the resources of Cuba. This debt, may have been unjustly saddled on the island, but Spain had the lawful right to do it, as she had lawful title to the island. The holders of the bonds look primarily to Spain for their payment, but they claim also that Cuba must also be regarded as a guarantor of the payment.

It is quite safe to predict that, within a few years, Spain will demand payment of these bonds by the United States. The Peace Commissioners made no final disposition of the matter. The United States will undoubtedly refuse to pay them if payment is demanded. Spain will then ask for arbitration. Her position will be that the United States cannot confiscate the private property of Spaniards and Europeans who held these securities. It will be urged that Cuba is still liable for the debt to the private owners of it.

If the United States agrees to arbitration on the matter, it is quite certain that the arbitrators will take the ground that America cannot destroy the property of individuals, even if they are Spaniards, because she went to war simply to free Cuba, and not for conquest.

If the United States refuses to arbitrate she stands convicted before the world of urging the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and of declining to do so, in matters of her own.

## We Know

## By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own. Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." Mrs. CARRIE WEEKS, Lompoc, Cal.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price 50c.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

status of Cuba has been fixed by Congress, the affair will be quietly pushed on behalf of the European holders, and the United States may be confronted with a serious question. Arbitrators are disposed to settle cases, by doing what the old farmers say, is "about right," but it would be very annoying to the United States to be called upon to foot the claims against Cuba.

## MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending October 31, 1899, was 32, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	19
From 1 to 5	3
5 to 10	2
10 to 20	10
20 to 30	20
30 to 40	13
40 to 50	10
50 to 60	3
60 to 70	6
Over 70	6
Total	92

Male	55
Female	37
Hawaiian	35
Chinese	13
Portuguese	9
Japanese	24
Great Britain	2
United States	7
Other nationalities	2

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

October 1895	71
October 1896	48
October 1897	58
October 1898	74
October 1899	92

## DEATHS BY WARDS.

Ward 1	15
Ward 2	36
Ward 3	12
Ward 4	19
Ward 5	10

## DEATH RATE.

Non-residents	2
Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	31.54
Hawaiians	36.52
Asiatics	40.36
All others	19.20

## CAUSE OF DEATH.

Aneurism	1
Asthma	1
Apoplexy	1
Beriberi	1
Bronchitis	1
Burns	1
Catarth	1
Cancer	3
Consumption	1
Convulsions	3
Cholera infantum	1
Diarrhoea	1
Dysentery	1
Dropsy	1
Disease of lungs	1
Dyspepsia	1
Enteritis	1
Eclampsia	1
Encephalitis	1
Fever	1
Fever-Typhoid	1
Fever-Malarial	1
Fever-Intermittent	1
Fever-Remittent	1
Hemorrhage	1
Heart disease	1
Infantile	1
Intestinal worms	1
Inflammation of bladder	1
Measles	1
Meningitis	1
Nephritis	2
Operation for perf. appendix	1
Old age	5
Peritonitis	3
Premature birth	2
Pneumonia	7
Paralysis	1
Uræmia	1
Unknown	2

C. B. REYNOLDS, Agent Board of Health

## THE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

What the Bishop Proposes to Bring Before It.

By synodical law the Bishop has to notify each synodman as to what he proposes to bring forward. This is his letter to one of them.

Honolulu, Oct. 30, 1899.

My dear Sir—The matters I purpose to bring before the synod for its deliberation at the coming session are these:

1. The Anglican Church in Hawaii in relation to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America.
2. The appointment of a standing committee.
3. The appointment of a board of missions.

Yours very faithfully,

ALFRED HONOLULU

## WILL TRY IN 1901

## Sir Thomas Lipton and America Cup Trophy.

Shamrock Owner Anxious to Have Another Chance—He Seems Quite in Sympathy With the Costly Game.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton spent today on board his steam yacht Erin. During the greater portion of the morning he was busy with his secretaries, but in the afternoon he took a rest. He saw few visitors, although hundreds of small boats spotted around the big yachts. Some of the most venturesome went up to the gangway and sent cards on board. The owner of the unsuccessful cup challenger talked freely to a reporter and chatted for more than an hour about his plans for the future.

"I shall not challenge for the cup next year," he said in reply to a question. "You see, the time is all too short to design a boat, build her and have her tuned up to concert pitch to race next fall. I shall, however, issue a challenge for 1901, and shall complete the arrangements for it in a day or two. The matter must be discussed fully with the committee of the New York Yacht Club."

"Will you design the new boat?" "Most assuredly I do not care to approach him on the subject. There will be plenty of time for that, however, after the challenge is issued. My new boat must be between fifteen and twenty minutes faster than the Shamrock and she must be an improvement on the Columbia, which means almost a miracle, for she is a marvelous boat."

"If any other yachtsmen want to challenge for the cup I shall willingly step aside, but in any event I shall stand willing to give every assistance in my power to the man who tries to lift the cup. The Shamrock and my crew will be at his disposal, so that he can have a trial horse whose powers are known. If my challenge is the one accepted, I shall have the Shamrock in commission and will use her in tuning up the new boat."

Sir Thomas commented on the proposed trip of the Columbia abroad, saying: "If she were my boat I should take her across at once and you can take my word for it she would sweep everything before her. I sincerely hope she will cross the Atlantic if for no other purpose than to show them over there what a Yankee yacht is like. Believe me, it will teach them something."

"I want to say again that I have been treated with the utmost courtesy by every one that I have met. Never for a moment have the yachtsmen made me feel otherwise than perfectly at home. I have failed to win your cup, but I proved what I said before I sailed for it, that any yachtsman who came for the cup would have every fair opportunity to win it. I am at liberty to say now that the wild guesses as to what the Shamrock cost were all of them far out. The cost of the boat alone as she now is, without considering the expense of crew or anything else, is about \$500,000."

## HOTEL MOANA.

Mr. Rothwell to Purchase Furniture for the New Beach Place.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—John G. Rothwell, manager for W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., leaves in a few days for the East to purchase furniture, light fixtures and other material for the new Moana Hotel. There will be sixty rooms in the main house and twelve in the "cottage" to be fitted out. This means more rooms altogether than the Hawaiian. The Moana Company has \$85,000 on hand to spend, but will go to \$100,000 above that if necessary. The hotel is to be furnished in the best and most modern style. While in the East Mr. Rothwell will make his headquarters at Chicago, where he will certainly absorb some extravagant ideas on hotel fixings in general. Moana is to have either brass or folding beds, probably the former. "I had the pleasure of 'getting together' at the Grand Hotel Mr. Rothwell and my train friend Mr. J. W. McCulloch, one of the distinguished kings of the United States. Mr. McCulloch's Green River Whisky is the official liquor for Government marine hospitals. Colonel McCulloch invites all island people to call at Owensboro when in Kentucky."

## "CALL ME EARLY."

There Will Be Fireworks in the Morning on the 15th Inst

(H. M. Whitney in "Plainters' Monthly.") We remind our readers that this is the month (November) for the great meteoric display which occurs every thirty-three years, or, to be more exact, thirty-three years and one day. It was our good luck to be among the few in Honolulu who witnessed this grand sight in 1866, from 4 to 5 o'clock in the morning. Nothing like it is ever seen on any other occasion. Myriads of meteors or Leonids flying in every direction to and from the zenith to the horizon and vice versa. Efforts will be made this year to photograph the display, and probably some good pictures of it will be taken. The books tell us that there is one main collection of these Leonids, and while passing through this belt, it is impossible to count them. This was the display we witnessed in 1866. Then there are several smaller collections or belts—not so numerous—the stars in which can be counted. It is impossible to foretell which will be seen here this year. These showers are met one day later in each cycle of thirty-three years. In 1833, the display took place November 13. In 1866, on November 14, and this year it is set for November 15. An alarm clock, if set for 3 a. m. will be sure to rouse anyone who wishes to see the heavenly fireworks, provided the show opens on time.



## FOR HIS MAJESTY

## Birth Anniversary of the Ruler of Japan.

Flag Will Float Everywhere in Honor of the Mikado—Reception at Consulate.

Today will be a gala day with the Japanese people throughout the world and the subjects of Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan will vie with each other in paying homage to their popular ruler, for it is his birthday.

Forty-nine years ago today the able and liberal ruler of the Empire of the



H. I. H. MUTSUHITO.

Rising Sun first saluted the radiant orb, and from that time till the present, he has retained the love and devotion of his subjects. His popularity reached its climax at the close of the war with China and it has never shown signs of wane.

The national ensign of a red ball in a white ground will this day greet the eye of the traveler upon all sides, from the flagstaff at the Japanese Consulate down to the humblest of dwellings in the islands. From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. there will be a continuous string of callers at the reception at the Consulate and from 7 to 10 p. m. there will be a reception and entertainment at the Japanese club on Nuuanu street at which will be dancing and speech-making while refreshment will be provided.

The Government band will play at the Consulate from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and from 4 to 6 p. m. and at the Japanese hospital on Liliha street from 1 to 3 p. m. while from 7 to 10 p. m. it will be engaged at the Japanese club on Nuuanu street.

The invitation which the Japanese Consul and Mrs. Saito have sent to foreign residents requests attendance at a reception from 4 to 6 p. m. this day.

The Yokohama Specie bank and a number of Japanese business houses will be closed today.

## COURT NOTES.

Mary Porter, administratrix of the estate of Theo. C. Porter, deceased, has filed her first and final account, in which she charges herself with \$13,223.80 and asks to be allowed \$697.48.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth has made return of service of summons in the case of So Yong and others vs. Alex. McKibbin, executor of the estate of John Montgomery, and Rebecca Montgomery, a bill to abate a nuisance and for injunction.

Thomas Lindsay of Waimea, Hawaii, has petitioned Judge Perry for the probate of the will of Emma Angelina Deverill, deceased, late of Honolulu. The estate consists of a one-tenth interest in certain lands in Kohala and Hamakua, valued at about \$500.

In the suit of Mary Lucas et al. vs. Anna dos Anjos Perry et al., an action to quiet title, a stipulation has been filed showing an agreement between the parties as to the boundary lines of the land in dispute, and defendants have filed a motion for judgment in accordance therewith.

In the partition suit of Robt K. Anahu et al. vs. Mary Kamiki et al. a motion has been filed asking that the sale of the property by George Lucas as commissioner for the sum of \$6025 be confirmed.

Horace H. Lewis has petitioned for letters of guardianship over the person and estate of Emma L. Lewis, a minor. The estate consists of cash in bank amounting to about \$250.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth has made final return of service of summons in the case of Julia A. Paly vs. Oahu Railway and Land Company and many others.

Judge Perry is still occupied with the Christley-Magoon case, which is, however, nearing the end.

Minister of Finance S. M. Damon arrived in Rome on the 24th of October. Cables to that effect were received via San Francisco by Bishop & Co. and Alexander & Baldwin by the Gaelic. It is understood that Mr. Damon will remain in Rome pending instructions from Washington.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post Office up to Oct 31, 1899

## GENTLEMEN.

Abbey, W H  
Abraham, Mr  
Adams, J N  
Baker, Capt C  
Barges, M J  
Bartell, E  
Barnes, F C  
Barnes, J B  
Batten, Dr E C  
Baker, E P  
Battelle, G I  
Barney, S  
Bessett, J  
Benzon, G  
Blackburn, C  
Blaz, L  
Bowen, C R  
Braden, J  
Brown, J M  
Brughell, F  
Brush, C F  
Corrigan, W J  
Carlsale, J  
Campbell, A F  
Carter, H T  
Chalmers, G C  
Chapman, F W  
Clark, E  
Clifford, J D  
Cockett, J M  
Coery, J D  
Collins, R  
Cooke, C  
Conrad, A  
Cannon, A  
Day, R F  
Dillon, J  
Dower, J  
Dunn, A  
Duncan, T  
Ewing, C W  
Ell, R  
Edgerly, W  
Edwards, T  
Eccles, E C  
Ellis, J S  
Fagerstrom, J  
Farr, Mr  
Fisher, C B  
Franz, F  
Frank, C  
Gaidt, G  
Graham, Capt  
Gear, M  
Gelst, E N  
Gilbert, M N  
Glass, D  
Glebe, Dr  
Galloway, L  
George, L  
Gordon, C  
Gibson, W G  
Gibson, H  
Globe Publishing Co  
Gongens, H  
Gonzales, S  
Goodam, G  
Hadley, Prof E J  
Hall, E W  
Haldorn, G  
Harris, A E  
Houser, H  
Hedges, G  
Hall, J J (2)  
Halvorsen, S C  
Hart, J  
Hart, J S  
Hanson, I H  
Hendrick, F  
Higgins, P (2)  
Hilton, J  
Harrison, J  
Insel, A  
Isken, I  
Johnson, R  
Johansen, A K  
Jones, H N  
Johnston, W R  
Jones, N G  
Johnson, A H  
Johnson, G  
Kampmeier, H  
Kelly, J  
Knight, A (2)  
Klim, W  
Knop, E  
Land, G  
Lawrence, J  
Lemore, J M  
Lennox, J  
Limbury, P M C  
Long, J  
Leavenworth, W B  
Lubert, C J (2)

Easton, E C (3)  
Evans, F P  
Edwards, C  
Erickson, Mr  
Ebersole, J H  
Fall, F H  
Ferguson, Capt  
Fitzgerald, M S  
Fremont, A (2)  
Gorman, F F (5)  
Graydon, H  
(Sheriff)  
Gregg, W H  
Grant, T  
Greenwell, J  
Greensides, H H  
(2)  
Goodwin, R C  
Gordon, C  
Grottkel, G R  
Grubel, M  
Grey, J H  
Grennan, M  
Gray, C W  
Grote, H

Howard, M W (2)  
Honolulu Construction Co  
Holden, B  
Hughes, G H W  
Hundley, S N  
Hilger, Rev  
Hornet, E (2)  
Hornet, E (2)  
Hobland, W  
Hobson, C E  
Honolulu Traction Co  
Hughes, W H  
Hurrell, J  
Inman, A V

Judkins, W  
Johnson, S  
Johnson, O  
Johnson, F  
Jackson, W  
James, R  
Kerrigan, W  
Kneebend, J Q  
Klockner, G  
Koeppel, W  
Lothian, A  
Lyman, J  
Lemos, J M  
Lennox, J  
Limbury, P M C  
Long, J  
Leavenworth, W B  
Lubert, C J (2)

Morton, W  
Murdock, G A  
McMurtree & Co  
McBarn, W W  
McGeeney, E  
Mitchell, A  
Morris, R P  
Mitchell, A P  
Morris, R P  
Muir, A E  
McDaniel, B  
McClary, G

Noble, J F  
Nichols, M  
O'Brien, C J  
Poulsen, S  
Perrine, F J  
Peters, P  
Paris, H  
Poulsen, A  
Robinson, M A  
Rhodes, F C (2)  
Rice, C E  
Reilly, T  
Read, F B  
Rabinawity, H

Swanson, L  
Stewart, W G  
Spiller, C A  
Smith, T E  
Smith, A H  
Siebert, W G A  
Singer, F  
Schmidt, J C  
Sharrett, W T  
Seaman, W W  
Saul, R  
Sanders, F  
Thompson, L A  
Toamy, Capt D  
Thom, H  
Tideman, A  
Travasson, F A  
Travell, J B  
Von Kladden, F  
Wassman, C E  
Wason, W H

Walker, R W  
Wagner, A  
Wade, F K  
Walker, J T  
West, J  
Weiss, G S  
Weaver, W L  
Westbrook, J  
Whitman, S M  
Williamson, W  
Wilson, J D  
Willis, S  
Wilburton, Mr  
Williams, E D  
Williams, H  
Wood, H F

## LADIES.

Allin, Miss F C  
Allen, Miss V A  
Alcyett, Miss A  
Bohlen, F G  
Brown, J C (2)  
Burton, Miss M R (2)  
Brown, Mrs H  
Barton, M  
Benson, Miss A  
Berges, Mrs H W  
Becher, Miss E  
Bassemer, Miss N  
Burn, Mrs J E  
Barber, Mrs L  
Barre, M  
Cummings, Miss F  
Carlson, Mrs F  
Clark, Mrs J K  
Clark, Miss K  
Clark, Miss  
Copeland, Mrs A (2)  
Cunningham, Miss E  
(2)  
Dunn, Miss C  
David, M  
Edwards, Miss C M  
Field, Miss M G  
Graham, Mrs H  
Gusman, Mrs K

Gordon, Mrs  
Holben, Mrs T  
Hendry, Mrs R H  
Huchinson, Mrs C  
Hanneberg, Mrs H  
Harrington, Mrs M  
Irwin, Mrs F  
Johnson, Miss E A  
Jones, Miss A D  
Johnson, Mrs A  
Jordan, Mrs R  
Johnson, Mrs C  
Long, Mrs B  
Lenthe, Miss A  
Lindsay, Miss  
Lang, Mrs M M  
Lee, Miss E M  
Merrill, Mrs F B  
Miller, Mrs J  
Martin, Mrs M  
Minahan, Mrs K  
McGregor, Mrs  
McDonald, Miss A  
Noble, Mrs C  
Nevin, Miss B  
Osgood, Mrs F H  
Paxton, Miss C  
Patterson, Mrs T  
Pater, Miss M E (2)  
Rankin, Miss L (2)  
Riely, Miss J  
Roberts, Mrs H (2)  
Richards, Mrs M R  
Richards, Mrs M S  
Robinson, Mrs H S  
Ross, Mrs  
Shaw, Mrs A H  
Smith, Miss L D  
Sheeley, Miss R  
Smith, Mrs L B  
Smith, Mrs A  
St White, Mrs C  
Titcomb, Miss M A

Parker, Miss C D  
Patten, Mrs  
Pater, Miss M E (2)  
Rankin, Miss L (2)  
Riely, Miss J  
Roberts, Mrs H (2)  
Richards, Mrs M R  
Richards, Mrs M S  
Robinson, Mrs H S  
Ross, Mrs  
Shaw, Mrs A H  
Smith, Miss L D  
Sheeley, Miss R  
Smith, Mrs L B  
Smith, Mrs A  
St White, Mrs C  
Titcomb, Miss M A

Winstone, Mrs W F  
Windmaker, Mrs C  
Wright, Mrs C A  
Wilmington, Mrs I S  
Wall, Mrs H  
West, Mrs F C

## REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Dray, M  
O'Brien, Capt P J  
Von Kaeden  
Viercke, Mrs S

## PARCELS POST.

Forrest, S D  
Muir, Miss C

Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOS. M. CAT,  
Postmaster General.

General Postoffice, Honolulu, H. I., October 31, 1899.

## TO VISIT MOLOKAI.

## An Eminent Student of Leprosy Coming From France.

Count S. Dero, a wealthy French nobleman on a tour around the world, was a through passenger for Hongkong on the Gaelic. During an interview, the Count handed an Advertiser representative a card with the following inscription:

Le Docteur Dom. Sauton  
de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris.  
Président du Comité de l'Olivier des  
Lépreux.

Accredite par le Gouvernement Français.

Paris, 110 Rue de Valenciennes.

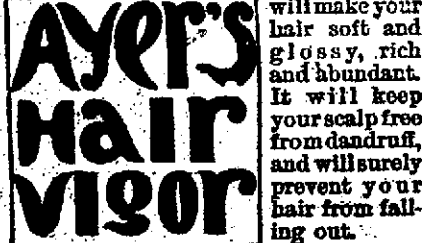
Count Dero explained that the card was that of an intimate friend—a famous priest-physician of Paris and an expert in the treatment of leprosy, who had been appointed by his Government to travel in the interests of a humanitarian society in Paris, and would shortly visit these islands for the purpose of obtaining a close insight into the treatment by local authorities and the condition of patients on Molokai.

The Bishop of Honolulu received a communication about a month ago from Dr. Sauton, who stated that he had obtained the necessary permission to visit the Settlement from the Washington authorities and would arrive in Honolulu early in November. Dr. Sauton is a Benedictine priest and is president of the Parisian Committee for the Relief of Lepers. He has devoted a considerable period of his life in the study and treatment of the disease.

## Never Look Old

There is no need of it. You can look at thirty as if you are sixteen. Then why look as if you are sixty?

Thick and glossy hair belongs to youth. Thin and faded hair to old age.



It Never Fails to Restore the Natural Color to the Hair.

It gives to the hair that soft, glossy appearance so natural to early life. For men, this means the look of strength and power. For women, it is the one ornament of youthful beauty.

Remember that pimples, rashes, and like disfigurements of the face may be thoroughly removed by taking a course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make the skin smooth and the blood rich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Some builders here are willing to pay gold-brick prices now for the ordinary article.

The officers of the Kipahulu Sugar Company who will serve during the ensuing year are published in this issue.

The Minister of Public Instruction calls for tenders for the construction of a one-room schoolhouse at Mana, Kauai.

Rev. Percy S. Grant, Bishop Potter's chaplain, was delighted to meet here Special Agent Sewall and other Harvard men.

On and after Tuesday, November 6, the Kinau will sail from Honolulu at 12 o'clock noon instead of 1 o'clock p. m. as heretofore.

Byron O. Clarke has received the flattering honor of appointment to be Hawaiian vice president for the American Pomological Society, the principal Mainland organization of its class.

Commander McLean, U.S.N., an electrician of note, readily gives the opinion that there will be little trouble in installing and maintaining a system of wireless telegraphy for this island group.

Mrs. John H. Wilson, who was expected to arrive in the city by the last steamer, returned to Oahu, Calif., in response to a message announcing the illness of her mother, Mrs. E. M. Endicott.

Captain Berger will direct the Government band four times today. The concerts will be given at the Japanese Consulate, at the Japanese hospital, again at the Consulate, and lastly at the Japanese Club.

D. J. O'Leary and wife, the latter known here as Alice Rix, the foremost woman reporter, are living nicely at one of the San Francisco suburbs. Mrs. O'Leary lately received a cash legacy of \$100,000 from her mother.

Ed. Towse and wife returned to Honolulu by the Gaelic. Mr. Towse, with Mr. Daniel Logan, represented the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce at the Omaha Exposition, and believes that the team of newspaper men did beneficial service for the Islands. Interest in Hawaii is earnest and widespread.

Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., have been appointed resident agents for the following: Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, and Alliance Marine and General Assurance Company of London. Mr. J. S. Walker will continue to be associated with the business of the above named companies.

Jas. F. Morgan, in his street perambulator at San Francisco, has the swinging gait of a bluejacket or a football player in training. He has at last been released from milk diet and threatens to materially add to the beef trust in adding up its figures on consumption. It is a genuine pleasure to note Mr. Morgan's bright eye and pronounced good form, and to hear from him a voice with the old-time ring.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
CHINA	NOV. 16	ONISANG (cargo)	NOV. 17
DORIC	NOV. 24	COPTIC	NOV. 25
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 2	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 5
COPTIC	DEC. 20	ALGOA (cargo)	DEC. 12
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 28	GALIC	DEC. 22
	1900	HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 26
GALIC	JAN. 13		1900
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 6
CHINA	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 13
DORIC	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 23
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 10
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 17
COPTIC	MARCH 6	GALIC	MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 16
PEKING	MARCH 22	CHINA	MARCH 24
GALIC	MARCH 26	DORIC	MARCH 31

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Ltd.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKEL, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Company—LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU, FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honoumuli, Papaikou and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

## S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nanihau, Hanalei, Hanalei and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

## S. S. LEHUA, BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, or delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor, in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

## Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We have all our material at Sheriff's, Reivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on our kind of merchandise.

## CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

15th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

Hires are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



## A CHIEF RETURNS

Head of Local Census Bureau is Home Again.

Was a Month in Washington—Plans for Enumeration—Some Personal Experiences.

Alatau T. Atkinson has been absent two months. Half the time was spent in Washington. Mr. Atkinson was called to the capitol for consultation with Gov. Merriam, head of the census and staff. The island man has the title "Special Agent in Chief for the United States census in the Hawaiian Islands." He will institute operations



ALATAU T. ATKINSON.

at once, probably again having his offices in the Judiciary Building. Mr. Atkinson took the census here in 1896 and the work was so thorough and satisfactory that no one else was even mentioned for the place this time.

The organization for making the head count here during the month of June, 1900, will consist of an office force of three including a special stenographer to come out from Washington. Mr. Atkinson made his calculation for 98 enumerators or sub-agents, but has permission for a maximum of 110. The chief will use practically the system of 1896. The schedules, with the exception of those on manufacturing and perhaps one or two others, Mr. Atkinson has engaged to have in Washington complete by the end of August next summer. The whole of the work will be entirely finished six months later. It is learned that at Washington Gov. Merriam and others were greatly pleased to have secured Mr. Atkinson for the work.

The first request of the census officials upon the Hawaiian Government will be for the franking privilege through the island postal system. It is expected at Washington that this will be readily granted.

For a time at the fountain head of the bureau the Hawaiian there was really serious consideration on a couple of words in the population schedule. Mr. Atkinson argued, debated, presented facts and dwelt on sentiment in his effort to have the word "race" substituted for "color." He even threatened to resign before the point had been carried triumphantly. Several other concessions or exceptions for the islands were made on the recommendation of Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. Atkinson says that the schedules call for much more detail than was sought in 1896. Every effort will be made to quietly, peacefully secure the required data. It is thought that the expense of the island census will be about \$15,000.

While in Washington Mr. Atkinson enjoyed the prized distinction of being an especial guest of the Metropolitan club, where he several times met Admiral Dewey. The Honolulu man was on the main grand stand when the naval hero received the sword voted by Congress in the name of the whole people of the United States. Mr. Atkinson had audience with President McKinley on several occasions being presented in the first audience by Gov. Merriam.

The newspaper man and census chief has been greatly improved in general health by his trip though he worked hard nearly every day while in Washington.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN EXPOSURE OTHERS WHY NOT YOU?

Mr. J. A. Lord is former of the Hawaiian Electric Company has been appointed fourth clerk of the Circuit Court vice A. P. Taylor, resigned.

## A GRAND FIRST NIGHT OF OPERA

Artistic Triumph and Signal Social Success—Said Pasha and the Players—A Honolulu Audience.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The opening performance of the Boston Lyric Opera Company last night was the most brilliant event in the theatrical line that Honolulu has witnessed for years, if not in its entire history. All the wealth, culture, beauty and intelligence of the city was represented, while the lovers of music and the grand arts were all on hand to offer a true Hawaiian greeting to Colonel W. H. Thompson and the members of the famous opera aggregation which he has brought to the Paradise of the Pacific.

The Opera House last night was a scene of lavish richness with beauty everywhere. The audience was one that would have done honor to any opera house in the world, even those entirely devoted to the "grand." Diamonds sparkled and scintillated on every neck and their rays shone from many a gorgeously dressed coiffure. Gowns of the richest texture, cut in the latest Parisian fashion dazzled the eye with their splendor and an air of luxury and refinement permeated the entire atmosphere. Truly it was a sight bewitchingly beautiful in the myriad electric lights turned on in their full force, and one which will not soon be forgotten.

It was hardly half-past seven when society commenced to arrive, and from that time on there was a stream of carriages constantly arriving at the main entrance, depositing in rapid succession lovely ladies hidden in capes and wraps and gallant escorts. And society had put its best foot forward for the occasion and it enjoyed itself to the utmost and made the most of a happy occasion. While it was a crush in every sense of the word, there was no unseemly crowding and no trying for first place, for the seats were all secured in advance and their owners knew exactly where they were to sit. In addition there was an extra large corps of ushers who were thoroughly up to their duties.

The first opera is over. Everything connected with its production was carried out most admirably and won hearty encomiums on all sides. The verdict was unanimous that Colonel Thompson had more than fulfilled all the promises made by his excellent advance agent, Mr. Harkinson, and that every agreement made had been carried out to the letter. In the matter of the orchestra, for instance, there had been some uneasiness in certain quarters lest Honolulu musicians might not be found up to the fullest requirements of an opera, but after last night that can exist no longer, and Professor Berger has once more shown that his musicians are capable of playing any class of music. The introduction of two pianos and the solo violinist, Paul Eger, into the orchestra was a great feature; it lent an added volume and an exquisite touch to the instrumental part of the production that was simply charming. It can safely be said that there was no one present who was not delighted with everything connected with the entire production, and who did not leave the house feeling that one great night of enjoyment and happiness had been spent, with many more to follow during the season.

## THE PERFORMANCE

"Said Pasha" is a comic opera well calculated to satisfy the most exacting fancy for music song and humor, and at the same time have that "want more" feeling lingering. It is replete with what is technically called "ginger" from start to finish. The librettist has taken advantage of every opportunity to give the costumes a fair chance to display their art in happy effects. Commencing as the opera does in the land of the Crescent a harem scene is naturally in order with the darlings of Said Pasha arrayed in gauzy, clinging draperies, in varicolored jackets and satin trousers, weaving their dance of warring arms and half-revealing veils. The first entrance of these ladies on the scene was the signal for a burst of applause which could almost have been heard at Waikiki. It was certainly a beautiful arrangement and richly deserved the greeting it received. With happy plot and merry incidents the opera goes from climax to climax from clime to clime from mysterious Turkey to the unknown far interior of India, with a series of scenes introduced which only a few of our readers will remember.

The prima donna, Miss Josephine Sanborn, as Serena, fulfilled all expectations to the letter. She was not only beautiful in face and form, but possessed a soprano voice of a most exquisite quality. Her rendition of the stanzas set to music by the composer, from the first to the last, was a masterpiece. She won the admiration of the entire audience at once, and it was not until she had passed the first act that the audience began to realize that she was one of the best of the best of the repertoire. Being a blonde of the most pronounced type, the costume of the first act, which was most fitting, gave her a young maid beauty to palpitate with triple action. Miss Maude Leckie as Queen Ahti, had no many opportunities to display her talents, but what little she did have gave evidence of a magnificent quality of

voice and thorough culture. The duet in the second act with Torano was well rewarded by a demand for a repetition, and another was in order if the artists had consented to the request. Miss Katherine McNeill is beyond all question the greatest character artist in the female line that has ever appeared in Honolulu. It is very rarely that a woman can be found who understands the art of portraying humor and ludicrousness. Emotional artists are as plentiful as the stars in the firmament, but comedy actresses are jewels of the rarest kind. Miss McNeill must be awarded the highest honors for her impersonation of "Balah," a part that requires the most extreme nicety of conception so as not to overdo it, which could very easily have been done by one unconscious act. The lady had very little singing in her part, last night, but glimpses of a rich contralto voice were at times discernible.

Mr. Henry Hallam, the tenor, was "Torano," the Mexican, and surrounded the part with a picturesqueness that was most delightful to the eye. His voice is pure, melodious and inspiring, his work being particularly superb in the concerted passages and numbers. A. G. Parameley, a particularly good-looking singer, was most acceptable as "Hassan Bey." He possessed a rich, high tenor voice, sweet, invigorating and pure as a bell; he seemingly reaches high C without the slightest effort and holds it, too, without a strain. This singer will make his mark in some of the later heard productions. Lovelle Rockwell, another dashing artist, as "Said Pasha," was superb, his piquant, easy, light and graceful style was very catching, and he invested the role with a combined sense of humor and dignity that was extremely fascinating. His voice is a clear, resonant baritone, with a shade just touching on a high bass, a quality of baritone most wished for in the Italian school of music. His vocal methods show thorough culture backed by an innate intelligence which is often very necessary to inspire good judgment in singing.

Eugene Rogers, the basso, who played the part of the Indian Rajah, was decidedly fierce enough to suit all comers, but the short space of time in which his heavy bass voice was heard during the singing warrants the assurance of further good work from him during the season. Basso voices are born, not made! Their numbers are limited as if by a special decree of Providence to keep the market always at a high figure. So scarce are these good basso voices that a number of opera companies do without them, transposing the basso parts to the baritone range.

The amusement furnished by George Kunkel as "Hadda" and John Henderson as "Nockey" was endless, their every appearance causing lots of fun by really bright comedy work. John Henderson's facial expression was a study, his humor if of the quiet order, funny even when he sits still. His topical songs were sung in an inimitable way, the particular hit being "In Dahomey." A better pair of fun-makers than Kunkel and Henderson in their line have not appeared in Honolulu.

One of the bright spots in this second act was the introduction by Miss Stanton, "assisted" by Nockey and Hadda, of the lullaby, "Sleep, Kentucky Babe," where the prima donna's sweet and flexible voice was shown to fine advantage. The song was so well sung and the play-off so supremely ludicrous that the trio were compelled to respond to three encores. The whistling chorus, after the first verse had been sung, was a complete failure, as Nockey broke up his partners by his nonsense to such an extent that a "pucker" was out of the question. "Starlight" was very well sung by the quintet of principals. Especial mention should also be made of Miss Daisy Howard, Miss Katharine Goodrich, Miss Bertha Nelson, Mr. Chas. Van Dyne and Mr. Alfred Joel as having performed their respective parts most creditably.

The chorus, both male and female, was large and perfect in organization. The male voices were rich, clear, full and round they blended most harmoniously and created an instantaneous impression upon the large audience, each singer possessed a voice that commanded respect. The ladies were beautiful and sang sweetly enough to win all hearts, their choruses were sung with a dash and precision that was a revelation. The quality of voice displayed among the sopranos deserves particular mention.

The entire performance went with a good healthy swing that augurs well for future ones. The company is well balanced and fully warrants the best support of the Honolulu public. Too much praise cannot be accorded Mr. W. F. Glover, the conductor of the Lyric comic operas, as it was through his superior art in leadership that the orchestra acquitted themselves so creditably as to win the heartiest commendations of the audience.

Colonel Thompson is certainly to be congratulated on the success which has attended the opening of the opera season in this city, and if the performances are kept up to the standard of last night as no doubt they will be, there is no reason in the world why

the financial results should not amply repay him for his pluck and energy in bringing a company of forty-six high-class people to this city at an enormous expense.

## THE BOX PARTIES.

In the Irwin box were President and Mrs. Dole, Colonel A. G. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Major Potter and Wm. G. Irwin.

In Box A were Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Craft and Miss Johnson.

Loge 1 was occupied by E. F. Milliken, B. F. Dillingham and party. In Loge 2 were Hon. Alex. Young, Mrs. Young and daughters.

## THOSE WHO WERE THERE.

Scattered among the audience, which packed every nook and cranny of the house, were the following well-known society people.

Mr. C. H. Atherton, Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Burns, Miss Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Brock, Mr. E. F. Bishop and family, Mr. and Mrs. Burnette, Marshal and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Booth.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Carmichael, Mr. E. Campbell, Hon. H. E. Cooper, wife and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cooke, Mr. W. C. Carmichael, Mr. W. H. Cummins.

Mr. Dodd, Mr. Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Dodge, Mrs. J. Dyer, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. C. S. Desky, Mr. B. F. Dillingham.

Dr. and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Faika, Mrs. E. Gosinsky, Dr. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holmes, Dr. C. B. High, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Herrick, Mr. J. W. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. King, Captain Kidwell.

Miss Lorenzen, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lucas, Mr. A. C. Lovekin, Mr. Fred Lewis.

Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Myers, Colonel and Mrs. McLeod, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. George Manson, Mr. H. M. Mist, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Monsarratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McChesney, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew.

Mr. C. H. W. Norton, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Nichols.

Mr. Sam Parker, Jr., Miss Lilia Paty, Mr. and Mrs. M. Phillips, Judge A. Perry, Miss Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pearson.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raas, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Renton, Mr. E. A. Ross, Senator W. H. Rice.

Mr. William Soper, Mr. R. W. Shingle, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Sachs.

Mrs. Colonel W. A. Thompson and party, Mrs. Montague Turner, Mr. Wray Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul de la Vergne, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. A. F. Wilder, Dr. O. E. Wall, Mr. W. E. Wall, Captain and Mrs. E. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. M. C. Woodfield, Miss Adele Woodfield, Miss Mamie Woodfield, Mrs. C. B. Wood, Senator and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, Mr. E. A. Williams.

## THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

For Londoners there is no need to describe the Lord Mayor's Show. For others we may say that it is a procession which is to be seen every 9th of November, when the new Lord Mayor takes office, and proceeds, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen, with bands of music, and with banners flying of all the City Guilds, to the Exchequer Court to be sworn in. Then, at night, follows the Lord Mayor's annual banquet, in the Guildhall—a mighty deed of drinking and feeding.

Every year since 1501 have these gustatory festivities been held there—about 400 of them altogether. What beast of the field and birds of the air have gone to the manufacture of that long series of official feasts. Alas! for Time's fatal touch. They have passed into Limbo, and so have most of the men that ate them. Solemn and instructive—ought.

And they ran into money withal. The cost of the Lord Mayor's show, dinner included, is about \$3,500, of which his lordship pays half and each sheriff one-fourth. Surely the Lord Mayor hath ways to spend his £10,000 a year—even if it is twice the salary of the Prime Minister.

Not all the people who march in the Lord Mayor's procession get a chance to put their legs under the tables at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Oh, no—nor anything like it. The elephants and camels are omitted, of course; and the policemen, the soldiers, the sailors, the befeaters, etc., must content themselves with their ordinary rations, and a good job for them too.

Because the guests at the big feed will eat too much and drink too much. They always do. And then the miseries of the day after! Sharp indigestions, paroxysms of biliousness, awful "heads" and collapsed nerves are on the list. The Habitual Dyspeptics—at least half the honorable and distinguished company—groan under the onset of their intimate Enemy and wish they had stopped outside with the parties who were not invited.

But the remedy that pulled them through last year (Mother Seigel's Syrup) soon sets matters to rights. The bowels are relieved of their load, the liver resumes work, the stomach digests the tough stuff that was so recklessly thrown into it, and they look back at the Lord Mayor's banquet as Wellington looked at the French after the battle of Waterloo. Eat what you like, but keep "Mother Seigel" close at hand.

## Sugar in the Philippines.

A recent report of the French Consul at Manila contains the following interesting matter. The local sugar industry as a whole with all agriculture is in a very bad state. The sugar factories have been mostly destroyed by fire. They numbered about 140 in the late of Luron and the Visayas. Although the sugar produced was not so good as in other countries a good deal was made and shipped principally to the United States and England. There was no insurance on any of these factories and where the money to rebuild the industry is coming from is at present difficult to say.

## THAT NEW STOCK

Waialua Holders Vote for 10,000 More Shares

Sha p d ate at t e Meeting - A t r u e y s Offer Opinions--Threats of an Infraction Application.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the adjourned meeting of stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, held yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce rooms a motion to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 10,000 additional shares was carried by a vote of 25,944 shares to 571 shares. Vice President B. F. Dillingham presided at the meeting.

The debate was on the question whether or no present holders should have purchase preference when the additional stock was issued. Messrs. Magoon, Thurston, Silliman and McClanahan spoke on the subject. At times the discussion was quite sharp. After adjournment there were heard threats that an injunction against issuance of the new stock would be sought in the court by some of the dissatisfied minority. Contrary to the expectations of a number of people, the vote for the new stock was but little short, comparatively, of being unanimous.

The majority of the stockholders were evidently convinced that the statements of Messrs. Thurston and McClanahan were correct. These were in effect that because the new stock was to be issued for a specific purpose for the necessities and benefit of the corporation it need not be first offered to present stockholders. Messrs. Magoon and Silliman presented the contrary view. J. O. Carter entered a formal protest against the action of the meeting. The new stock is to be used to settle the "Soper case" lately decided.

C. M. Cooke was elected a director vice B. F. Dillingham, resigned. The action of the stockholders is summarized in the following resolution:

"For the purpose of providing additional necessary capital with which to carry on the business of the company, and more particularly for the purpose of compromising and finally settling the litigation now pending against this company involving the ownership of certain shares of its capital stock, the capital stock of this company is hereby increased to \$4,500,000 by the issue of 10,000 new assessable shares of the par value of \$100.

"And the directors are hereby authorized and directed to issue such shares in such amounts and to such persons as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid."

## From Germany

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—There is steady buying here of the Hawaiian Islands sugar stocks for investment. One of the largest houses in the city received an order from Germany for sugar stocks. One feature of the dealing in these securities is that little buying is done on a margin. The brokers have orders of this kind but most of them decline to fill them. Rash speculation is thus discouraged and the sales made are to investors who intend to keep the stock.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

Castle &amp; Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD

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Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

## Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

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SOLE AGENTS



## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER. THE RECORD IS A NISAB COUGH REMEDY. It is the most reliable throughout the world indicates its measureable time.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. The Dean of Westminster's Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in clearing the throat and giving refreshment to the voice."

LORENZ, BROOKS, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. Thomas H. Morris, Chemist, Lincoln, October 1899, writes:—"I have commenced my second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPLET.

See the words "TRADE MARK" on each box, and the words "HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Ltd." on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT ONLY INSURE THEMSELVES AGAINST FLOODS.

FOR A COUGH: POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c. SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, N.Z. &c. BOTTLES IN 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Crossland-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.



## JAVANESE SUGAR

Interesting Facts Concerning Its Cultivation.

## THE METHODS OF MANUFACTURE

Sugar Mills Have Existed in Batavia Since the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century.

[By H. C. Prinzen Geerlings.]

The sugar industry, which ever flourishes one of the chief products of European cultivation, in Java is of comparatively recent date. Ever since the beginning of the seventeenth century a few sugar mills existed in the vicinity of Batavia, but their capacity was so insignificant that they did not turn out more than 6,000 tons of sugar even in the most advantageous years. It was not before 1830 that the Government, in virtue of the so-called "cultural system" strongly assisted the sugar industry and granted loans free from interest to any people willing to start a cane-sugar factory. The Government had the canes planted and carried to the mill by the natives in return for which the manufacturers had to deliver a certain percentage of their sugar at a fixed price. The balance between this price and the marketable value was distributed among the native planters save a certain commission which the Government kept for herself. This system has been gradually abandoned and since 1890 the sugar industry is quite independent of the Government.

The sugar estates are exclusively to be found in the central and eastern part of the island, the climate of the western part being too rainy for profitable cane-growing. Planting and manufacturing are in the same hands, but in Java we do not find, properly speaking, sugar plantations, as the land is owned by the natives in commercial possession and is rented from them every year. Of course this method is rather expensive since the rent amounts to about \$5 to \$10 per acre per annum, but the right in irrigation water is included in the price, and, moreover, this system of renting for one year brings a very useful rotation of crops with it. As a rule the planters come back with cane in the same field every third year and during the intervals the natives plant rice, maize, corn, indigo, etc., of which rotation the following scheme may give an idea:

April, 1899—June, 1899, digging trenches, land lying fallow.  
June, 1899—August or September, 1900, cane.  
August, 1900—October, 1900, maize for fodder.  
October, 1900—March, 1901, rice.  
April, 1901—October, 1901, maize, beans, indigo.  
October, 1901—March, 1902, rice.  
April, 1902—Preparing for cane again.

Apart from this rotation of crops being very valuable for growing canes, the irrigation required for the two consecutive rice crops brings huge quantities of fertile volcanic ashes and silt on the land and thus improves its quality.

In the parts of the island where cane is grown we distinguish two very distinctly marked seasons, each lasting six months, viz. the dry season between the 15th of April and the 15th of October, and the rainy season during the other six months.

All planting and grinding operations have to take place in the dry season, as during the other time out-door work is impracticable, whilst the roads are hardly possible and would not allow any transport of canes.

As soon as the rice crop has been harvested the sugar planters start working the land, digging trenches around and through the fields for drainage, and ploughing them in those parts of the island where the clay is not too heavy. Next the drills are made in the fields, ordinarily they are dug at a distance between the centers of 4 feet, 24 or 30 feet long, 1 foot deep and 12 to 18 inches wide. The land is allowed to lie fallow in this state for six to eight weeks, exposed to the action of the weather and sunshine, which will decompose the particles of volcanic ash and cause them to give up the fertilizing constituents they contain. Fortunately the land has not to fear an overrunning of the land with noxious grasses and weeds which in many other countries would neutralize the effect of this fallowing.

In proper time the cane-tops are planted in the drills, covered with a little earth and then the field is irrigated, which is repeated every fourth or sixth day until the canes have reached a certain length. Occasionally the fields are weeded and the canes trashed and banded, causing them to stand on rather high banks or ridges (one foot), when the rainy season sets in, allowing the rain to flow off. Together with the banded canes are manured with nitrogenous manure only, such as oilcakes, sulphate of ammonia, bat's dung, dried blood, etc. Mineral manures, potash, lime, or phosphoric acid are not used. The experiment stations have proved repeatedly that the Java soil contains every year fresh volcanic silt, a rich source of all mineral fertilizers for the sugar cane. After the last banking in December or in January the canes are left to grow for themselves, save a slight trashing now and then.

The grinding season sets in in May and June and lasts as long as five or six months. The canes are dug out and carried to the mills in bullock or buffalo carts or portable railways and are crushed as soon as possible after their arrival. As a rule the sugar mills are very well equipped with every modern machinery and the utmost care is taken to work up the juice as rapidly as possible. Every mill is provided with a steam plant. Most factories burn their bagasse in great bagasse furnaces, which are constructed so economically that almost no surplus fuel, save a small quantity of dry sugar cane leaves, need be used, the green bagasse, containing 4 to 5 per cent of sucrose and 40 to 50 per cent of moisture, being sufficient for supplying all necessary steam for the house.

The canes are crushed by a triple set of mills with maceration of hot water on the bagasse coming from the second mill. Sometimes the canes are cut or sliced by a Ross cutter or shredder and then submitted to a triple crushing with maceration.

Distillation is only used in a few factories but did not find many admirers, as it is too troublesome and requires too much fuel to evaporate the water again.

The juice is clarified with lime. Most factories following the usual defecation process, whilst some forty have adopted the carbonatation process, which is more expensive than the former but is indicated for the proper treatment of viscous and gummy cane juices. Every factory has its settlers, scum-presses, triple or quadruple evaporators, vacuum pans, centrifugals, and in short all modern sugar house machinery. The crystallization in movement combined with draining the first molasses in the first sugar masse cuite, has made rapid progress in Java and contributes to the suppression of after-product, without affecting the quality of the first sugar.

As a rule only three kinds of sugar are made, viz. sugar for the European market No. 16 Dutch standard, and beyond testing net 96 and beyond; sugar for the American market or so-called Muscovados, under No. 16 Dutch Standard, testing net 92 to 93, and the so-called "black syrup." Both sugars for the European and American market are obtained by centrifuging first sugar masse cuite. After curling and covering they are dried by hot air in big revolving drums and packed in bamboo baskets lined with palm-leaf mats, containing one-third of a ton.

The second boilings, as far as they are not suppressed by the crystallization in movement, are centrifuged, covered and returned again in the juice in the clarifiers. The third boilings can no more be centrifuged; they are boiled smooth, very close and run into big tanks, where they are allowed to crystallize for some months.

After this the crystallized mass is poured into mat bags, the superfluous molasses drains off and the resulting dry mass, consisting of equal parts of fine sugar crystals and adhering molasses is put in the bags and sold as black syrup, to Europe, for brewing purposes. The exhausted molasses is either thrown away or sold to distillers.

The grinding season is a very busy one, all the planting and manufacturing have to be finished in the five or six months of dry weather, and the manager and his staff are busy from morning to night, and as the mills go on grinding the whole twenty-four hours, also at night-time, looking after the planting, manuring and irrigating, the transport of cane tops, of cane and of sugar and after the various operations in the factory.

Usually the European staff consists of a manager, two or three field overseers, a chemical man in charge of the factory and his assistant, two or three engineers, a bookkeeper and some assistants for weighing the canes, surveying the go-downs, etc. All the other work is done by native laborers and artisans, and a few Chinamen in charge of the vacuum pans and evaporators, for which work they are more trustworthy than the generally careless natives. Only the artisans and the factory hands have a fixed appointment on the estates. All the other laborers are only employed whenever there is work for them. So the estate need not keep up large bodies of coolies the whole year round but send word to native villages whenever they want laborers and because the wages are pretty fair they are sure to obtain them.

The Europeans and their families have their lodgings on the factory compound, but all the native and Chinese workmen live in their own villages, close by, at their own cost without the estate paying for their keep-up.

Although the sugar industry is severely menaced by various diseases and animal pests, yet the planters have succeeded in increasing their output, which, taken as a whole, is larger than in any other cane-growing country. This is mainly due to the favorable climate and the deep, fertile, volcanic soil, but also to the utmost care planters take in procuring selected and healthy cane tops for planting, and to the abstaining from rationing, and to the general appliance of modern machinery.

The care for cane tops for planting forms a considerable item on the estates' account, as, in order to be independent of the tops from the crop to be crushed, the planters have special fields for cane tops in mountainous parts of the islands, where a loose, fertile soil and a continuous humid atmosphere are very favorable for the growth of the young canes. So even if the old fields are not yet ripe enough for being cut, the planters avail themselves of fresh, vigorous young cane tops from the mountains, with which they plant their new fields, causing a total independence of the two crops.

The acreage of land under cane is steadily increasing, and along with this and the improved methods of planting, manuring and manufacturing, the total sugar production is larger every year, as is shown in the table given here, where the figures represent long tons:

1891	443,436	1895	559,403
1892	453,242	1896	607,243
1893	471,513	1897	585,720
1894	545,855	1898	711,511

This quantity of 711,511 tons was delivered by 187 estates, chiefly belonging to European companies or individuals. Some forty are in Chinese hands whilst only two belong to native princes.

In the year 1898 as much as 169,360 acres were under cane, yielding 711,511 long tons of sugar or an average of four tons, 4 cwt. per acre. For the same year the largest return of one single factory was 10,000 long tons from 1803 acres, yielding an average output of five tons, ten three-fourths cwt. per acre.

## LABOR OF CUBA

Report on Outlook for Field Workers.

"Many Died"—Soldiers Had Been Serving as Coolies—Planning for the Future.

(Willet and Gray.)

We have looked into the question of laborers in Cuba and find that there is not now a sufficient number available for the production of a normal crop of sugar. Many of the former laborers died as a result of the reconcentrado policy of Captain General Weyler, and a further loss of laborers was caused by the departure of the Spanish soldiers, a large number of whom worked in the cane fields. Following is a reply to our special enquiry on this subject: Matanzas, October 5, 1899.

In answer to your queries concerning the population of the island and the lack of a sufficient number of laborers to cultivate a crop of a million tons, would say that notwithstanding the great loss of life incident to the last war, we consider the population can be estimated today at very near one million and a half inhabitants. As regards laborers, undoubtedly there will be a great scarcity of them when our crops become normalized again, and now would be the time to begin thinking seriously about some kind of remedy for that evil in the near future, in order not to be caught unprepared, as otherwise it would be a certain check to the progress of this country.

The best emigration would be that of white people from your country and Southern Europe, and even, if necessary, a certain number of Chinese might be admitted at the start, rather than resorting to the importation of negroes from the Southern States. In the present condition of affairs here such an emigration would be a bare to this country, as we have already too many colored people in comparison with the number of the white population.

If we are not mistaken, a few years ago a number of "Coolies" from East India were introduced in some of the English and French Antilles and gave satisfaction. They are a mild race and, though not so strong as the negroes, quite accustomed to work under a sun even hotter than ours. They might perhaps be brought under contract through one of the English ports in India, in families.

It is to be expected that with the improved sanitary conditions and the decrease of sickness in the island, part of the white emigration from Spain and Italy to South America might be directed to this country, provided favorable opportunities should be offered them, and to attain this end all the exertions and forethought of the Government in charge should incline, so as to have the problem in a fair way of solution when the time comes for a greater demand of laborers.

CHAS. F. WALL.

Passing of Another Old Citizen of the Islands.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Charles F. Wall, a kamaaina, died at his residence corner of Green and Kapoli streets at 2:35 yesterday afternoon from cancer of the stomach, at the age of 64 years.

Deceased was a native of Germany and an old identity with the Hawaiian Islands; he owned a ranch on the life of the Honolulu pre-emption. He came to the islands some years ago and built for himself the house in which he died.

Mr. Wall's illness dates back a number of years but of late the trouble became so acute as to induce him to take a trip to the coast some two months ago for the purpose of undergoing an operation. Upon examination, however, it was found that an operation could by no chance be successful and deceased returned by the last Australia and from the time of his arrival to death suffered intense agony with but brief intervals of rest in delirium. Mrs. Wall, a Hawaiian, is the only surviving relative in the islands, a son having died some four years ago in Oregon, his body having been brought here for interment in the family vault in Makiki cemetery.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late Charles F. Wall was yesterday afternoon attended by a large number of friends and members of the Masonic fraternity, who accompanied the remains to the Makiki Cemetery.

The service was purely Masonic and was conducted by E. I. Spalding, assisted by Clarence White and Jos. Little.

USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of November 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for H. J.

## ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS

Instantly Relieved by One Application of

## CUTICURA

1st Step  
2d Step  
3d Step

Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with HOT WATER and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding or thickened cuticle.

Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of eruptions, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal.

Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA Purgative, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel HUMOR GERMES.

This simple treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most tormenting, disgusting, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, such as scalds and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

And skin by using CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of Skin Purifying and Softening Soaps, as well as purifier and protectant for toilet, bath, and nursery.

SAVE YOUR HAIR, HANDS

Sold throughout the world. Price, The Six 25¢ BOTTLES, 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 31.  
 Stmr. Nihau, Gregory, from Elele.  
 Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, from Kanae.  
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Hawaii ports with mail, passengers and 4,435 bags sugar, 299 bags coffee, 31 head cattle, 143 bbls. bananas, 31 kegs butter, 40 bbls. hides, 38 hogs and 1,348 pkgs. sundries.  
 O. & S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco, October 24, with mail, passengers and general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.  
 Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, 18 hours from Kukuhaele.  
 Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, 8 hours from Molokai.

Thursday, November 2.  
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Hanalei, November 1: 3 pkgs sundries.  
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 31.  
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.  
 Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, Makaweli.  
 Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Lahaina.  
 O. & S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.  
 O. & S. S. Gaelic, Finch, Yokohama.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.  
 Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.  
 Am. schr. Norna, Weaver, South Seas.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.  
 Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Lahaina.  
 Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, Kilauea.  
 Schr. Concord, Mana, Molokai.  
 Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Dower, Kaunakakai.

Sch. Lavinia, Pahia, Kauai.  
 Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, Paauhau.  
 Sch. Mohikana, Kuikui, Maui.  
 Sch. Kailani, Sam, Pearl Loohe.  
 U. S. S. Newark, McCalla, Manila.  
 Sch. Ka Mo, Hips, Elele.

Thursday, November 2.  
 Stmr. Nihau, Bruhn, Elele.  
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Koloa.  
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, Kapaa.  
 Stmr. Iwalei, Thompson, Makaweli and Waimea.  
 Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Macphail, San Francisco.  
 Schr. Mol Wahine, Kuano, Elele.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Andrew Welch, Haw. bk., 859 tons—Pass. and mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planters' line, by Welch & Co.

Diamond Head, Haw. bk., 926 tons—Pass. and mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Falls of Clyde, Haw. sh., 1,740 tons—Pass. and mdse., San Francisco to Hilo, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Jessie Minor, Am. schr., 249 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Honolulu by J. R. Hanley & Co.

Martha Davis, Am. bk., 779 tons—Pass. and mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planters' line, by Welch & Co.

W. H. Dimond, Am. bkt., 376 tons—Pass. and mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu, in O. S. S. Co.'s line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

## CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.

Novelty, Am. schr., ..... Newcastle  
 Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship, ..... Newcastle  
 Errol, Br. ship, ..... Newcastle  
 Lizzie Vance, Am. schr., ..... Newcastle  
 Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., ..... Newcastle  
 Wm. Carson, Am. bkt., ..... Newcastle  
 J. L. Stanford, Am. bkt., ..... Newcastle  
 Newboy, Am. bkt., ..... Newcastle  
 Seminole, Am. bk., ..... Newcastle  
 Dominion, Br. bk., ..... Newcastle  
 Golden Shore, Am. sch., ..... Newcastle  
 Solveig, Nor. bk., ..... Newcastle  
 Wm. Carson, Am. bkt., ..... Newcastle  
 Alex. McNeil, Am. bk., ..... Newcastle  
 Star of France, Haw. sch., ..... Newcastle  
 Cardigan, ..... Newcastle  
 Adley, Br. bk., ..... Newcastle  
 Inverness shire, Br. sh., ..... Newcastle  
 Oceania Vance, Am. sch., ..... Newcastle  
 Robt. Sudden, Am. bkt., ..... Newcastle  
 Chehalis, Am. bkt., ..... Newcastle  
 Sonoma, Am. bk., ..... Newcastle  
 Gulf Stream, Br. bk., ..... Newcastle  
 Beechdale, Am. bk., ..... Nitrate ports  
 St. Katherine, Am. bk., ..... New York  
 W. F. Babcock, Am. ship, ..... New York  
 Metha Nelson, Am. sch., ..... Tacoma  
 Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bg, ..... Tacoma  
 Columbia, Am. sch., ..... Gray's Har.  
 Thos S. Negus, Am. sch, ..... San Diego

## VESSELS EXPECTED

Vessel. Due in October From.  
 H. C. Wright, Am. sch (via Kilauea) S. F.  
 Manna Ala, Haw. bk S. F.  
 J. D. Spreckels Am. bg S. F.  
 Archer, Am. bkt. S. F.  
 Aloha, Am. schr S. F.  
 Kinauna Br bk London  
 Albany, Ger. bk Westport  
 Louis, Am. sch Nitrate ports  
 City of Adelaide Br bk Newcastle  
 King Arthur, Br ship Newcastle  
 County Merioneth, Br bk Liverpool  
 Mary Winkelman, Am bk Newcastle  
 Due in November  
 Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk Newcastle, Eng  
 Onaway, Am. bk. New York  
 Holywood Br. bk Antwerp  
 Notann Haw. bk New York  
 Due in December  
 Henry B. Hyde, Am. bk Det  
 Conway Castle, Br sh Liverpool  
 Post Cor Br sh Liverpool

## BORN

WALDRON In this city November 1 1899 to the wife of Fred L. Waldron, a son.  
 ROELL In Kahuku, Oahu October 31, 1899 to the wife of W. Roell a daughter.  
 W. C. Gregg has received from the Kihel company an order for a set of steam plows to be made in the United States.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, October 31.—Mrs. Mowell, Sol. Lesser, C. Meinicke, W. Meinicke, Miss Mahelona, W. Kay, W. Crawford, Joe Maertens, W. Mueller, W. G. Hall, Dr. Lindley, Miss Kai, W. H. Cornwell, J. McIntosh, Mrs. Nahaolelua, child and servant, A. Wiegandt, T. C. Thayer, Sing Kee, Mr. Kahlunu, Miss Duncan, Misses Mutch (2), H. P. Meyer and seventy-one deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Gaelic, October 31.—For Honolulu—A. T. Atkinson, J. H. Barnabee, C. Bolte, F. M. Brooks, Mrs. T. B. Clapham, J. B. Collins, Geo. A. Davis, Miss E. Gay, Mrs. Irene Long, Mrs. H. Robinson, Y. Rosenberg, J. E. Taylor, Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Ed. Towse, Mrs. Ed. Towse, Mrs. C. D. Warren and child, Ed. Towse, Kahoana—E. V. Allen, Mrs. E. W. Brooks, Rev. Otis Cary, Mrs. Otis Cary and child, Mrs. J. H. de Forrest, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Miss C. F. Kolth, Miss A. E. Lawrence, J. Oka, Mrs. E. T. Osborne, child and servant, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. E. H. Sandford, Mrs. M. Weber, For Kona—J. A. Allan, H. B. Kaeding, G. L. Kaeding, Mrs. F. S. Sandford, G. F. Williamson, For Shanghai—Rev. Joseph Beech, A. Livingston, Dr. E. L. Woodard, For Hongkong—Miss J. Balmer, J. H. Bird, Mrs. J. H. Bird, C. W. Bird, Comdr. J. V. Bleeker, Miss Ella C. Bond, Miss L. Booth, Mrs. B. A. Carrington and two children, Mrs. A. L. Conger, Miss L. J. Cooper, Miss Hannah C. Crook, Miss Davis, S. Dero, Mrs. Major Downey, nurse and two children, Col. Thos. J. Edge, Mrs. Thos. J. Edge, Mrs. Lieut. Evans, nurse and child, Mrs. J. H. Grant, Mrs. H. D. Green, W. A. Grubb, Miss Viola Haynes, T. C. Johnson, Mrs. T. C. Johnson, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean, Mrs. C. W. Mead, Miss B. S. McLeay, Mrs. Chas. H. Phelps, Mrs. H. T. Sims, Mrs. Austin Sperry, Miss Bada S. Sperry, Mrs. C. L. Stone, Mrs. Eleanor Stone, Mrs. Henry Swift, Miss V. Turnpugh, Geo. Vickers, Mrs. B. A. Walker, Miss Fannie Ward, Mrs. L. T. Wingate, Ralph R. Wolf.

## Departed.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, October 31.—W. A. Baldwin, Mrs. J. Guild, C. F. Peterson, B. D. Baldwin, Miss M. M. E. Guild, Mr. Green and three deck.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, October 31.—H. Isenberg, P. R. Helm, Capt. Dasher and wife, C. Wolters, Miss Ranken, Miss W. Kalu, Mrs. W. F. Johnston, G. M. Bruce, Master Kalu, Miss M. Johnston, Master Johnston, J. D. Levenson, A. G. Correa, J. L. Buchanan, Mr. Lane, Miss C. Fountain and forty-nine deck.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, October 31.—E. M. Bell, Mrs. C. H. Bishop, Master Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Miss Coleman, Miss Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Clement, Miss Chaffee, J. E. Crow, Frank Curtis, J. E. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood, R. D. Emery, E. A. Fraser, E. Felt, Miss B. Folta, A. Friedenthal, Mrs. F. Gwynn, Mr. Graves, J. Hardy, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, F. L. Hoogs, R. B. Hogue, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lonsdale, W. H. Lowden, Miss Lowden, Mr. Medcraft, Miss M. Marshall, L. E. Marshall, F. McQuarrie, W. B. McLean, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. L. F. McIntyre, D. Mullen, Oscar Nonfett, Miss E. G. O'Connell, Mrs. L. C. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pratt, Capt. Peterson and wife, F. Peck, S. B. Rose, wife and son, M. de Roco, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and three children, D. J. Rogers, Miss J. G. Shearer, Misses Sheridan (2), E. Walton, J. Williams, J. H. Wise, (C. E. Winston).

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, October 31.—W. L. Eaton, A. L. Louison, J. S. Patten, Mr. Blackie, A. Neill, W. A. Gruft, G. P. Wilder, W. S. Sims, F. Godfrey, E. Bashall, J. W. Mason, J. A. Scott, Paul Jarrett, wife, family and servant, L. C. Blossom, wife and son, W. A. Fetter, T. J. Becker, Mrs. L. C. Blossom, Mrs. A. Lyons, Mrs. Askell, son and mother, Mrs. Marquies and four children, Mrs. Vivas, Mrs. E. H. Parke, J. C. Denny, F. Thompson, W. S. Dole and wife, Mrs. W. C. Meyer, B. A. McDonald, E. R. Hendry, J. H. Nielsen, John Hind, Mrs. Sarah Benson, Mrs. J. J. Henry, A. Bittridge, C. M. Jacobs.

For Maui ports per stmr. Claudine, October 31.—H. A. Isenberg, H. P. Baldwin, J. J. Cannon, A. Sinclair, W. Dunn, L. Y. Aiona, A. Roses, P. M. Kahokuoluna, T. M. Stack, Geo. Barker and wife, Mrs. A. Lyons.

For San Francisco, per bark R. P. Rithet, November 2.—Mrs. W. Herrick, Mrs. John McLean, E. Stodard, Miss Nettie Laws.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., on October 9, to engage in the business of constructing vessels of all kinds. The incorporators are Henry G. Morse and George I. Brown, of Woodbury, N. J.; William G. Randle, of Chester, Pa.; Charles F. Hall and William F. Grounan, of Wilmington, Del.

In San Francisco Hav & Wright have just completed the beautiful schooner Philippine and this week they will launch the steamer Lilluokalani. She is a vessel with particularly graceful lines and is expected to average 12 knots an hour. She is being built for the Wilder Steamship Company of Honolulu and is 150 feet long, 26 feet beam and 14 feet draft. The machinery is being built by the Union Iron Works and the whole work is being supervised by H. Johnson, supervising engineer of the Wilder Company.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

An auxiliary gasoline schooner for the Hawaii coast trade is building at Matthew Turper's yard at Beneta.

The Lohua returns to the Molokai route next Monday. She has been thoroughly overhauled and painted.

The bark Haydn Brown, bark Helen Denny and ship John C. Potter have been chartered to load coal at Newcastle for Honolulu.

Twenty-nine United States Government trans-Pacific transports are due in November at this port from Manila and San Francisco.

A new customs inspector is Dan Vida, who was appointed yesterday to the vacancy made by the promotion of Inspector Henderson. Inspector Lansdale has resigned.

The big fleet of transports, due this week will receive quick despatch by United States Quartermaster Ruhlens. Coal is already piled up on the wharves and on the Government scows.

Captain Stover, formerly sailing master of the schooner-yacht Norna, is now first mate of the S. C. Allen, in place of Andrew Johnson, who has taken command of the bark McNear.

The bark S. C. Allen and schooner Mary E. Foster sailed for San Francisco in ballast yesterday owing to lack of sugar in port. The Mary E. Foster sailed through the windward passage.

The cargo of the bark R. P. Rithet, for San Francisco yesterday, consisted of 9,870 bags, 1,930,700 lbs. sugar, valued at \$37,196. Captain McPhail took advantage of a fair wind to sail out of the harbor.

The harbor last evening contained but sixteen deep-water sailing craft, the smallest number for some time. A number of coal vessels will arrive this month, and in December the sugar fleet for next year will commence to put in an appearance.

The dredger at the foot of Richards street has already excavated a 30-foot berth alongside of the Waliki end of Pacific Mail wharf, extending nearly to the plothouse. When the sea wall is reached the dredger will start over again, completing another excavation towards the former site of the King's bathhouse.

The following vessels were up and loading at San Francisco for the Islands on the sailing of the Gaelic, October 24: For Honolulu—Steamer Moma, to sail November 1 at 10 p. m.; bark Albert, to sail October 27; barkentine Planter, ship Fort George, bark Mohican, bark Alden Besse, barkentine S. N. Castle. For Hilo—Ship Falls of Clyde.

The schooner Norna is all ready for her cruise to the South Seas. The Norma which sailed for Laysan Island on Tuesday was reported in error as the Norma for the South Seas. Accompanying Commodore Weaver on the Norna is Ben Saylor, the billiardist who goes as secretary for the Commodore on the rest of his trip around the world.

The demand for metal increases the value of old vessels. The Navy Department on October 13 disposed of the single-turret monitors Ajax and Passaic. The former was purchased by H. A. Hittner's Sons of Philadelphia for \$29,567 and the Passaic by Frank Samuel of the same city for \$19,786. The collier Hector was also sold for \$65,150. The appraised value of the three vessels was \$74,000 and they brought \$114,503.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Among the early arrivals today was a fleet of sugar vessels from the Hawaiian Islands, including the ship Falls of Clyde, the bark Martha Davis, the barkentine W. H. Dimond, the bark Diamond Head, the bark Andrew Welch and the brig Consuelo. The Consuelo made the quickest run of any of them, seventeen days from Mahukona. The sugar season is over and none of the vessels brought full cargoes. The Falls of Clyde reports that in latitude 39.20 north, longitude 141.49 west, she passed a bark in ballast painted black, with double topgallant yards, bound for Puget Sound or Portland; also an iron ship in ballast, painted white ports, main skysail, in the same position and bound in the same direction. The Dimond sailed from Honolulu on October 5 and had fine weather all the way. She got off Point Reyes last Friday afternoon, but had thick and calm weather until yesterday morning, when a light breeze from the south brought her to port.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the UNION MILL CO. LTD. will be held at the office of the Union Mill Co. Ltd., Kohala, on Monday, the 6th of November, at 10 a. m.

H. H. RENTON, Secretary.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the KUKAIUA Plantation Co. held this day, October 31, 1899 at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year.

J. M. Horner President  
 A. Horner Vice President  
 J. F. Hackfeld Treasurer  
 Ed. Suhr Secretary  
 Robt. Horner Auditor

2121-81 ED. SUHR, Secretary.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the KIPAHULO Sugar Co. held this day at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year.

J. F. Hackfeld President  
 C. F. Pfleger Vice President  
 H. A. Isenberg Treasurer  
 E. L. Suhr Secretary  
 W. F. Fienhaber Auditor

2121-81 ED. SUHR, Secretary.

## U. S. TREASURY SURPLUS.

Proposal to Charge Interest on National Bank Deposits. (San Francisco Bulletin.)

At the present time there are something more than \$200,000,000 in the National Treasury. The only service it renders the Government is in the assurance it affords that a possibly diminishing revenue will not cause the Administration serious embarrassment. It is rumored in Washington that Secretary Gage will ask authority from Congress to charge interest on Government deposits in national banks. It is assumed that if the banks paid interest on deposits the opponents of the Administration would see nothing improper in such use of the surplus in the Treasury. There are now, according to Treasury reports, over \$30,000,000 on deposit in national banks, besides the \$200,000,000 in the Treasury. There seems no good reason why a considerable part of this sum should not be earning interest. The Secretary thinks that \$80,000,000 is as much as the banks ought to be allowed the use of without interest, but at present he has no authority to loan money to the highest bidder, or to any bidder, for that matter. The law requires security in the form of national bonds, but as these bonds draw interest while in the Treasury, the banks could afford to pay interest on the money, thus obtained.

## LONGEST WORD.

Here is the newest and largest word in the German language: Ansichtspostkartenaussstellungsbauinspektor. And it means "Pictorial-postal-card-exhibition-building-inspector."

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

by the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	RAIN	SEA	MOON	BAROM.
Oct. 31	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00
Nov. 1	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00
Nov. 2	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00
Nov. 3	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00
Nov. 4	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00
Nov. 5	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00
Nov. 6	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00
Nov. 7	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00
Nov. 8	W. 10-20	72-80	75	0.00	1-4	11-12	30.00

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February on standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is -.06 for Honolulu.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mrs. Wahine Kalu and S. Kalu, her husband, of Nawiliwili, Island of Kauai, to E. Lindemann, of Waialua, Island of Kauai, dated the 20th day of April, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 107, pages 98 to 100, inclusive, and assigned by said E. Lindemann to Wong Feart, of Kapaa, Kauai, by deed of assignment dated August 31, 1899, duly recorded in said Registry.

Notice is hereby given that said Wong Feart, the assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, for non-payment of principal and interest.

And also that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Monday, the 27th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. F. Frosser, at Lihue, Kauai, and from Charles F. Peterson, at Honolulu, Oahu, the attorneys of the assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I. Oct. 28, 1899.

WONG FEART, Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. Two pieces of land in Waiipouli, Kauai, numbered on the plan of the land No. 4 and 5, conveyed to W. Kalu by deed of her father Walawala, recorded in Liber 102, page 219, containing an area of 6.50 acres and 8.09 acres respectively.

2. A piece of Kuleana Helu 8843, situated at Kapaa, Kauai, conveyed to W. Kalu by deed from Anima, recorded in Liber 67, pages 209 and 210.

3. One-half of Kuleana Helu 3316, Royal Patent 4706, situated at Niumalu, Kauai, conveyed to W. Kalu by deed from John Robinson, recorded in Liber 68, page 443.

2120-81

## MEETING NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Pepeekeo Sugar Co. Ltd., held at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on October 27, 1899, the following officers were elected to act for the ensuing year, viz:

President .... Mr. A. Young  
 Vice President. Mr. W. F. Allen  
 Secretary .... Mr. W. H. Baird  
 Treasurer .... Mr. J. C. Cook  
 Auditor .... Mr. T. R. Keyworth

T. CLIVE DAVIES, Secretary Pro. Tem.

2120-31

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S.

## New York Line

Ship Luzzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if sufficient inducements offer.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Honolulu Nov 1, 1899 2121

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—[Stamps]

Samuel M. Damon et al., trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop, deceased, vs. J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, and sixteen others.—At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, defendants, to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to answer the annexed bill to foreclose mortgage and for a receiver, of Samuel M. Damon and four others, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.

WITNESS the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of June, 1899.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered that service be made upon said non-resident defendants, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, by publication of the same, and continuance of the hearing of said cause until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Honolulu, October 24, 1899.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN EQUITY.

Samuel M. Damon, Joseph O. Carter, William O. Smith, Charles M. Hyde and William F. Allen, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Dowsett, Administrator of the Estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, Defendants.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage and For a Receiver.

## ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Whereas, it appears by affidavit that Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, certain of the defendants in the above entitled suit, are necessary parties to said suit, and that they have been residents in the Republic of Hawaii but have removed therefrom;

It is ordered that service upon said defendants may be made by publication of the summons issued in said suit; and that said summons shall be published in the Hawaiian Gazette twice each week from the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, to the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900; and that a copy of the summons and petition of said suit be deposited in the postoffice addressed to each of said defendants at his or her last place of residence; or that personal service of a copy of said petition and summons be made upon said defendants out of the Republic.

Dated, Honolulu, October 24, A. D. 1899.

[Seal] A. PERRY, First Judge of the Circuit Court for the First Judicial Circuit.

Attest: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 2919-28t

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

M. C. Aldrich, H. B. King, H. S. Swinton, H. M. Seal and N. Brown, vs. W. C. King, his next friend, vs. P. E. Haasinger, A. M. Turton and H. E. Ross and D. K. Brown.—At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Douglas K. Brown to appear ten days after service hereof, if he reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building in Honolulu, to answer the annexed Bill of Complaint of Mary C. Aldrich et al., and have you then there this writ with your return thereon.

Witness the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of October, 1899.

(Sig.) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

2119-3mos.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE

In the Matter of the Estate of James Anderson King